

Health - 1926

Public Health Work of Alabama Warmly Praised

"Doctors are scarce in the rural sections of the South and are becoming scarcer each year.

"* * * as the older country doctors die, or retire from practice, younger men do not come to take their places. Thus most country communities have come to be left without adequate medical service—many of them with no medical service whatever." So says John M. Miller, Jr., president of the First National Bank of Richmond, Va., in an address at the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Miller then discusses methods of coping with a difficult situation, and because of their villages places a large part of the responsibility on the shoulders of the owners.

All these troubles, he says, can be alleviated by public health nurses working in conjunction with such doctors as are available and he suggests that in those communities where no physicians are available public health centers be established, to which physicians gladly come from nearest towns and cities. Speaking to and for cotton-mill men, he says it is "the part of wisdom for the cotton manufacturers to combine with state and county health authorities and the progressive country people to remedy these conditions."

In some of the Southern States, notably the Carolinas, Georgia and to a lesser degree Tennessee (omitting Alabama for a reason that will soon appear), the cotton mill men are sufficiently numerous and powerful to bring about a measure of reform in which they have taken part. Before they set about adopting Mr. Miller's excellent suggestions, they and their states should make careful and exhaustive studies of the health department of the State of Alabama. Among the health departments of our forty-eight states it is unique.

The Alabama Health Department cannot easily or quickly be duplicated in other states, nor can it be duplicated at all without the vigorous co-operation of the physicians. It is the gradual growth of a system founded in the closing years of the nineteenth century by a physician born in Tennessee, reared in Mississippi and living in Mobile, Alabama, Jerome Cochran, who rose to the top rank among the physicians of Alabama, and performed immense and heroic labors in disease prevention at a time when the profession had not begun to think along those lines, had the mind of a constructive statesman, and he created the nucleus of a public health system founded on the county as a unit. Jerome Cochran is dead, but the physicians of Alabama have carried his ideas out to triumphant fruition.

The first great achievement of the department has been its complete withdrawal from the sphere of the influence of politicians. Not even the governor of the state can appoint, or effectively urge the appointment of, any member of the department, from its head to its clerks. All of that is wholly in the hands of the department, and that is composed of a group of physicians elected from the membership of the state's medical profession, not by the people of the state, but by their fellow-physicians. It is therefore an oligarchy, and a powerful one. The absolute power of the department in its field has come slowly, through legislation, as it made good in the eyes of the people so thoroughly as

to defy all the bitter attacks politicians inevitably make upon so thoroughly non-political an organization in state machinery.

For the purposes of this discussion the interesting features of the system are:

First, a division of the state into six districts, with a state laboratory in each, for the analysis of all sorts of specimens, in diagnosis, and for such other purposes as a medical laboratory may be used for. These laboratories are so located, and the district boundaries so drawn, with respect to highway and rail communication, that each laboratory is as nearly as possible in the exact center, in terms of hours of travel of its district.

Second, all laboratories, being under state supervision and maintained by state funds, are on the same level of excellence, and that is a higher plane than could be attained by individual counties.

Third, in every county of the state is a county board of health, and in about half the counties health units have already been organized; the other counties are being organized. In the organized counties the state board of health functions through the county board of health, acting in those counties as a local organization.

The county health unit consists of the county health officer and his staff—an assistant, who stays in the office, makes the office contact with the public, keeps vital statistics, handles correspondence, notifies parents of defects in their children and the treatments suggested as a result of school inspections, and a visiting nurse, who performs all the functions suggested by Mr. Miller in his address.

The county health officer is chosen from the roster of physicians of the county medical society, if one is available, but all the physicians of the state are eligible. He is elected, not by the people in a popular election, but by his fellow-members of the county medical society. Thus, he is the representative of a county oligarchy that is a duplicate of the state oligarchy of which it is a part.

The county health unit carries on a constant educational campaign through correspondence, better babies contest exhibits, literature, posters, lectures, demonstrations. It is responsible for much administrative work, examination of school children, typhoid and smallpox inoculation, diagnostic work and quarantine enforcement.

A state health department administered solely from a central office would be too far from the people. The department strives to get as close to the people as possible through these county units, and each county is expected to do its stipulated share in organizing and maintaining its own unit. The organization of the state department, being founded as it is on all the physicians of the state, is such as to elevate to its leadership the best talent it affords. Through the supervision and standardization of county departments, the constant state-wide discussion and interchange of ideas and experience, every county is given the benefit of the best in scientific health control that the state has to offer.

Manifestly such a system is far in advance of the suggestions made by Mr. Miller to meet the urgent needs he so aptly points out. It is a machine that works harmoniously throughout the state covering completely without costly duplication anywhere. It is an immense advance over a system calling for innumerable little independent units, each depending entirely on local initiative and local administration, and none receiving the full benefit of the experience of all the

Alabama.

others. It may not provide the solution for all the problems Mr. Miller had in mind, but at least it will go far toward that end, and certainly we cannot do better in this connection than to urge the cotton-mill industry as a whole, with its great interest in rural health, to make an exhaustive study of the health department of the State of Alabama. —Editorial in the Manufacturers Record, January 7.

CHILD HYGIENE BUREAU URGES HEALTH IN- STRUCTION FOR NEGROES

Montgomery, Ala., May 18—Better child hygiene instruction among Negroes as a means of reducing Alabama's infant and maternal mortality rates is urged in a report prepared by Miss Jessie L. Marriner, Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, State Board of Health. The report, which is to be published soon, is a statistical study of births, maternal and infant deaths in the state covering the five-year period, 1920-24.

The report reveals that although the colored birth rate falls below that of the whites for Alabama, it compares favorably with that of the United States birth registration area. It further shows that the birth rates and maternal death rates in urban centers and rural sections are approximately the same; but that the infant death rate is considerably higher in the cities than in rural districts.

"Apparently the hazards of motherhood are almost twice as heavy among colored as among white women," the report declares. During the period covered the maternal death rate of whites averages 6.4 per one thousand births and that of Negroes 11.06. The study suggests that this may be due in part to the fact that a larger number of Negro women are attended by untrained midwives whereas the whites are more frequently attended by physicians. The lack of medical supervision during pregnancy and the generally acknowledged nonobservance of good health habits as to food and rest are further noted as probably factors in the maternal death rate among Negroes.

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Although the total Negro death rate is greater than that of the whites, it is noted that in four of the seven causes of death listed, the rate among whites is greater than among Colored people. Summer diarrhea and enteritis, measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever exact the heavier toll from the whites. However, deaths among Negroes from tuberculosis, typhoid fever and malaria are greatly in excess of those among whites.

URGES BETTER CHILD HYGIENE ON ALABAMANS

Chicago Defender
State Expert Tackles
Health Problems
Chicago, Ill.

A PROGRAM TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS

Alabama is noted for its large mining industry, manufacturing and farming. Mining, of course, is a hazardous occupation; it is made so largely because of the lack of training and character of the labor that usually follow upon a slight injury will immediately take the life and property of the miner. The public should know the kind of precautions that the mining industry of Alabama is taking now to save life and increase production. The corporations are not the careless, heartless and inhuman institutions as they are sometimes charged as being.

The Alabama Mining Institute, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Mines, the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association and the State Mine Inspection Department is carrying on a strenuous campaign for the elimination of accidents in an around coal mines in this State. The movement is meeting with wonderful success and the laborers are becoming more efficient and concerned about their safety and the preservation of property as well. They need to be encouraged. More of our race members should find time to attend these public programs and add whatever word they may in the safety meetings.

This work has been going on for years, and at the present time Alabama leads the country in the number of Joseph A. Holmes Safety Chapters. Attention is called to an extraordinary meeting on July 10th in the Municipal Auditorium where there will be held the Eighth Annual First Aid Contest. Sixty first-aid teams are expected; these teams are composed of six men each and they come from the various mines in this State. Here will be demonstrated first-aid work as taught the miners and it will certainly prove a revelation to the layman in this field of endeavor.

We need more training. We lose much, go slow and die fast because of our ignorance. We need to learn how to work and protect ourselves while at work. Our training would give us the care of others, thereby making a complete chain of protection. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of first-aid training as is evidenced by the fact that one of the operations of the larger companies in this district kept a careful record for seven or eight months of time lost by accidents among the men trained in first-aid as compared among the men

not familiar with first-aid work, with the result that the accidents among untrained men were eight times as great as among those who were trained. This, according to miners, is due to two reasons: one being that first-aid trained men are more careful and thoughtful and men versed in first-aid will immediately take precaution to prevent infection in the case of bleeding will use the life and property and preventive methods taught through this program. Of course the man who is not trained will continue to be careless and often a mere scratch or a small cut may produce complications and cause the loss of limbs. We are interested in the preservation of life and property. We have seen the horrifying results of many accidents; they are usually produced because of carelessness and sometimes over confidence in one's own plan. The Safety-First Movement should be carefully observed by every miner in the district so as to prolong life, avoid accidents, preserve property, keep a comfortable and happy home.

Urge Health Instruction For Colored Women

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SYLACAUGA, ALA., ADVANCE
MAY 20, 1926
Child Hygiene

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Although the total negro death rate is greater than that of the whites, it is noted that in four of the seven causes of death listed, the rate among the whites is greater than among colored people. Summer diarrhea and enteritis, measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever exact the heavier toll from the whites. However, deaths among negroes from tuberculosis, typhoid fever and malaria are greatly in excess of those among whites. —Tuskegee Institute Press Service.

URGES HEALTH INSTRUCTION FOR NEGROES

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Montgomery, Ala., May 23.—Better child hygiene instruction among Negroes as a means of reducing Alabama's infant and maternal mortality rates is urged in a report prepared by Miss Jessie L. Mariner, director, Bureau of Child Hygiene and Public Health, State Board of Health. The report is a statistical study of births, maternal and infant deaths in the state covering the five-year period, 1921-24.

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FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

By DR. G. NORMAN ADAMSON

President Birmingham District Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association

"MEDICAL RACE CONSCIOUSNESS"

If there is any one thing of which the American Negro stands in more need of today than any other—it is "race consciousness." That group of which the great Bert Williams was a part and humorously described so well as "needing everything—from the hat down to the overcoat in," is woefully lacking in "race idealism."



Of course this condition has not obtained without a cause and great progress has been made in overcoming the handicap. The race which underwent 250 years of adverse training, under a people who taught him only of a white heaven, with white angels, sold his children who do not mix with, wrote hostories which tell only of white heroes—it is little wonder that "white" became suggestive of all that is noble and pure and "black" of ev-

erything that is evil and filthy. The first physician, however, was not a white man, but rather an Egyptian whose name was I-em-Heteb. This was about 3,000 years before Christ, when the leading races in the modern civilized world were roaming savages. The Grecian school, under the leadership of Hippocrates, was founded several years later and based on the medical knowledge of the then highly civilized northern Africa. I-em-Heteb had knowledge of anatomy, physiology and some claim that he had some ideas of the circulation of the blood. He treated leprosy, tuberculosis and plague remarkably well, considering the age in which he lived.

Have you ever taken the advice of the writer of Proverbs, in "going to the ant, considering her ways and becoming wise?" Have you ever noticed these busy little creatures at work, storing away food for the winter? Perhaps you have noticed black and red ants at work near each other! If so you may have observed that the black ant always carries his particle of food to the black ant's home, while the red ant has a similar consciousness as to his particular specie. This does not engender race hatred, but rather respect. The time has been and in some localities still obtains that physicians and dentists of one's own race may not be had but this is passing rapidly. With highly trained men and women coming out of school every year the problem becomes more important. Medical and dental work knows no race and goods from a colored drug store are not necessary inferior. The "educational fever" has fairly well taken hold of Negro folk but I would like to know the reasoning of a parent who send his child to school and when someone in the family gets sick—uses an extra group physician. What is the child being trained for—if one of the group, who has received a good training, passed the board of censors (a group composed of white men) is not patronized? Such an education lacks and will fail to that extent. I have just served a patient, who is in her early "teens," deaf and dumb—that is she cannot talk but she was in no wise "dumb." Her mother indicated to her that she was to be taken to a physician who was not of her race, but the child shook her head and pointed to the black part of her dress and smiling showed her mother that she wanted a physician of her own group to render her service. This is positive evidence of a growing spirit of race consciousness and the future

is bright. When your little boy sees a race physician or dentist ride by in their beautiful cars or observes their office equipment, or gets his drugs and drinks from one of the race drug stores—it gives the little one a determination to become great that a lifetime study of the great Lincoln would not afford. There are good and poor professional men in every race but some should be able to satisfy. Lack of "race consciousness" is in evidence among the educated as well as the ignorant, the wealthy as well as the poor, and is often times found where one would least expect it.

And no race may hope to advance very far or rapidly which tries to lose its identity—which has no "race consciousness."

HEALTH WORK IN ALABAMA

The Anniston Star takes note of the continued leadership of Alabama in public health work:

Alabama continues to lead in health work and contributing her native sons as experts in carrying on health work in other lands.

A school of medicine has been established in San Juan, P. R., and a commodious building for it is nearing completion. The institution, though supported by the United States, will be under the control of Columbia University. A native of Alabama, Dr. Robert Lambert, has been appointed director of the school and he will be assisted by a corps of scientists from the island and from continental United States.

It was an Alabamian who conquered yellow fever. Alabama's state health work is made a model for other states and other lands. Alabama has reason for pride in the achievements of its men and women.

Alabama has many achievements to her credit of which she may well be proud, and her record in public health work is by no means the least of them. Alabamians engaged in this worthy field of endeavor, both in the past and in the present day, have reflected great honor on their native State, in Alabama and elsewhere. Our State Health Department has a splendid record of achievements. There are but few activities of government equal to health work in importance to the people, and there are few things in which Alabama can take more pride than in her contributions to this service.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR HEALTH MEET

County Officers to Assemble September 20; Dr. Rice Among Speakers

The program for the seventh annual conference of the county health officers of Alabama, which conference will assemble in Montgomery for a two days' session beginning September 20, at 10 o'clock, includes addresses on health matters by prominent Alabama physicians including Dr. J. S. McLester and Dr. J. R. Garber, of Birmingham, as well as Dr. C. H. Rice, of Montgomery.

A feature of the two days' sessions which will be held in the Baraca room of the First Baptist church will be addresses by Dr. L. L. Lumsden, of Washington, and Dr. John A. Ferrell of New York. Dr. Lumsden will speak on "Approved Methods of Developing a County Health Department," while the address of Dr. Ferrell will be on the subject of "An Efficient Health Department, a Community's Best Investment."

The following is the complete program of the seventh annual conference of county health officers:

Monday, September 20, "A Healthy People, The State's Greatest Asset," Tyler Goodwyn; "Periodic Examination of Apparently Healthy Persons," Dr. J. S. McLester, Birmingham; "Infant Care," Dr. C. H. Rice, Montgomery; "Uniformity in County Fair Control," H. J. Thrasher, Montgomery; "The Selection and Training of Inspectors," C. A. Abele, Montgomery. The remainder of this session will be devoted to questions and answers of the bureau chiefs.

Tuesday, September 21, "Approved Methods of Developing a County Health Department," Dr. L. L. Lumsden, Washington; "An Efficient Health department, A Community's Best Investment," Dr. John A. Ferrell, New York; "Midwifery in Alabama, A Blessing or a Curse?" Dr. J. R. Garber, Birmingham. Discussion opened by Dr. G. C. Marlette, Bay Minette. Revision of the monthly report form and the basic records—the county health officers.

REVIEW SHOWS DISEASE DANGER HALF THAT OF FEW YEARS AGO

Deaths From Typhoid Cut From 989 in 1917 With 10,000 Cases to 427 in 1925 With Only 2,345 Cases in State; Operating Cost of Department Low

This is the fourth of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the state government of Alabama during the four years of the Brandon administration. Health, next to schools, is probably closer to the hearts of the people than any other state activity.

The Alabama health department has achieved a world-wide reputation for its work on preventable diseases and experts from all over the world have visited Alabama in the last four years to get first hand information about how the Alabama health department goes at its problems.

BY ATTICUS MULLIN

The health department of Alabama is the force organized by the state to promote the welfare of its citizens. The health department guards the public water supplies of the cities of Alabama. The department promotes the safe disposal of wastes. It promotes the drainage of malarial swamps and rids the communities of the state of mosquitoes.

The health department also has jurisdiction over the hotels, barbershops, soda and bottling plants throughout the state and its mission is to keep them clean. It suppresses outbreaks of epidemic diseases wherever possible. It examines the school children and tries to have their physical defects remedied. It treats all destitute cases of venereal diseases. It supplies laboratory services for the diagnosis of contagious diseases.

But these are not all the things the health department does. It examines animal heads for rabies and treats patients to prevent rabies. It supplies free vaccine to the people of the state. It supplies diphtheria anti-toxin to indigent patients. It collects and distributes information regarding the health conditions of the state.

The health department is stamping out typhoid fever, malaria, hook worm, pellagra and smallpox. In venereal control, Alabama is ranked with four states as the best in the country. In protection of its rural population by full time service, it ranks second in the entire country.

All of these activities, including others that will be mentioned in this article, cost only \$274,055, and not all of this was paid by the state during a single year. In the year 1925 the state health department received only \$205,000 from the state treasury. This amount was supplemented by a total of \$69,055, which came from the international health board, the United States public health service, and the children's bureau. Another general article will show the comparative appropriations of the state during the Brandon and Kilby administrations and will show that during four years the Brandon administration exceeded all other administrations in appropriations for public health work.

1925 the state laboratory manufactured and distributed enough vaccine to vaccinate 102,000 persons at a cost of \$780.

All of this development has been made possible through increased appropriations by the state and through subsidies from outside agencies. To the work in 1914 there was given by the state \$25,000. No outside aid was available. In 1926 this had grown to \$205,000 (exclusive of a fund for rabies treatment). This was supplemented by funds from other agencies amounting to \$69,055.00.

In return for the amount expended by the state and from outside sources the state health department of Alabama, headed by Dr. S. W. Welch, was able to give to Alabama a record for service hardly equalled by any state in the union. Lowered death rates, a lowered incidence of preventable diseases, the savings of thousands of dollars due to the savings of health and a higher level of health and efficiency for the people of Alabama have marked the mile posts in this period of health service.

The chart following this article shows for itself what has been accomplished relative to cutting down and controlling typhoid, pellagra, malaria and diarrhea among infants during the period 1917-1925 inclusive. Is the amount spent worth the accomplishments? See the amount and see the accomplishment.

The work of the Alabama state board of health during the years 1910-1914 included virtually the collection of vital and mortality statistics and the determination of the percentage of hookworm incidence in 40 counties of the state. In 1914 the personnel of the bureau of vital statistics comprised a registrar and assistant registrar. At the present time there are, in addition to these two, ten assistants. From meagre reporting there has been a gradual growth in reporting to a degree approximating 90 per cent perfect.

The hookworm activity of the department in 1914 revealed the rather startling fact that an average of 58.5 hookworm infection prevailed in 40 counties surveyed. At the present time hookworm infection in these counties has been reduced to an average of less than 20 per cent.

In 1914 there was one full-time health unit in the state, Walker county. On June 30, 1926, there were 30 health units with a personnel of 30 county health officers, three assistant health officers, 67 sanitary inspectors, 71 nurses and 66 secretaries, and other assistants. In 1926, 60 per cent of the people of the state are protected by individual organized service.

As an example of what the health department of Alabama is accomplishing it might be mentioned that in 1917 there were 989 deaths from typhoid fever in Alabama with 10,000 cases. In 1925, the last year for which figures are available, there were only 427 deaths from typhoid and only 2,345 cases.

Since April, 1919, the state health department has treated 71,481 cases of venereal disease in Alabama. These patients could not have paid for treatment and would have remained sources of infection to others and would ultimately have filled the eleemosynary

institutions of the state. For every dollar spent by the state \$35 worth of treatment was given to a citizen.

The result of these activities is that there is an estimated decrease of 30 per cent in venereal disease in Alabama.

In 1917 there were 520 deaths from malaria in Alabama. During the same year there were 100,000 cases of malaria. In 1925 there were only 204 deaths from malaria and only 3,302 cases in the whole state.

In 1917 269 persons were transported to Montgomery and given pasteur treatment for mad dog bites while in 1925 480 indigent persons were given the pasteur treatment at their homes by family physicians. A vast saving to the state took place on this account.

In 1917 there was no typhoid vaccine distributed by the state. In 1922 the state furnished free vaccine for 23,000 persons at a cost of \$3,000. In

Child Hygiene Specialist Delivers Address At Negro Teachers Meeting

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 6 (PNS)—Dr. Margaret Koenig of the state Bureau of Child Hygiene was one of the speakers at the meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which was held at Hot Springs Wednesday and Friday. Mrs. Koenig spoke Thursday afternoon on "Health Conditions in a Transplanted Race." Miss Earl Chambers, secretary of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Association also spoke Thursday afternoon on the prevention of Tuberculosis.

COURIER

and Eva Pearson.

These school children impersonating these parts told how they gave energy to people, built body tissues, made bones, hair, finger nails, teeth, regulated body processes, etc.

At the end of the pageant, Miss McKay, county health nurse, was introduced and she in a talk, explained the need of not only milk but decent homes and intelligent care of all food and its giving as essential in health, urging them to appreciate, by doing, the things their teachers and home demonstration agent were telling them.

Start Intensive Work to to Raise Health Level

Little Rock, Ark.—Intensive health work among our people outside of Pulaski county was started during the past year by the Phillips County Tuberculosis association.

Miss Robert Freeman, an experienced health worker from North Carolina, who had been trained in the schools of that state, Howard university and the Women's Medical college of Philadelphia, was employed to launch the health education work among our race. During the past year she has worked in 27 schools, giving physical inspection to more than 1,026 children. She organized the health crusade among 1,500 children and has visited more than 200 homes in the interest of health.

C Health Clinic Baby Show Held

The health program at the colored school Friday night with Prof. Bagby and his wife as teachers and Julia Miller, the colored Home Demonstration Agent, as sponsors, was indeed a credit to any school in the county.

The house was crowded with the parents and older boys and girls. Prof. Bagby made the address of welcome and introduced his wife Ruth, who explained the need of health among her people and that this need was being met in school with health lessons and was going to be presented in a meager way to them in their night's program in the form of a pageant.

The need of milk as the foundation food in health was given in pageant form. A tall mill bottle of beaver board covered with crepe paper was brought in and propped up. Little Mary Louise Willis, in front of this bottle, supposedly asleep, dreamed about the contents of milk as little Fairies and their services to children. This dream was presented as real Fairies in the person of Aretha James, who came out playing the part of Sugar; Linzy Smith as Fat or Cream; Isaiah Hunter as Protein; Osborne Jackson as mineral matter; Edith York as water, and the Vitamine twins represented by Beatrice Linzy

Health-1926

Connecticut.

Low Birth Rate And Civilization

It Can Not Be Saved By Nor Perish Because Of Dwindling Statistics

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21 — (Special Release)—Commenting on the general decline in the world's birth rate, American Medicine asserts that "civilization will not be saved by large families, nor will it perish because of dwindling birth statistics."

"There is considerable disquietude in certain quarters over the reports emanating from several sources, that the birth rate the world over is on the decline," says the writer. "These reports do not represent news; birth rate statistics have shown a steady decline for years, and they will continue to decline. Yet on every occasion when the announcement is made a panic is created among those who loudly proclaim that the large family is the salvation of civilization."

"The claim of course, is an unwarranted one. Civilization has never yet been saved and no one knows just what can save it. Perhaps the destiny of every civilization is inevitably nothing more than its end. There have been several civilizations since man began to record them, and there must have been some before then. They all came to a sad end. It is very likely that ours will meet a similar fate. That is a way that civilization has."

"It is just barely possible that our civilization may prove the one and only exception and that it will be saved, but it will not be saved by large families—for the very reason that there can be no large families beyond a certain cultural point. In every nation and in every age, the large family began to dwindle with the advance of culture. There is an inevitable law which controls this inverse proportion. An examination of the various statistics reveals this fact."

"Civilization will not be saved by large families, nor will it perish because of dwindling birth statistics. The two phenomena are related as cause and effect, but the rule does not work inversely. The real basis is largely economic. Birth figures dwindle with the advance of civilization because it costs more to bring up a civilized baby than a savage one."

"The complete education of a

modern child, some one has calculated costs something like \$12,000 before the investment can bring a penny in return, and it is not within the means of many families to raise more than one or two children at that price. To raise large families under present conditions would be to defeat the aims of education and of progress, and to populate the world with illiterates and half-wits. Several centuries ago, half-wits had their uses, but today the demand for them is on the decline. Until the moron and the half-wit come once more to enjoy a vogue, families will continue to remain small. If civilization must be saved, it will not be done by the overproduction of morons."

EDITORIAL

SYPHILIS AND THE NEGRO

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To be charitable with the agency which is alleged to have made the statement, we can appreciate how such legends may be accepted as truth in certain quarters and be passed on from generation to generation without anyone ever taking the time to question their truth, because not interested. Bearing out this statement it may be said that it is well known among medical students that with some diagnosticians it is the practice, when unable to make a clear-cut diagnosis, to classify as syphilitic all difficult or intricate clinical subjects of Negro extraction. In this group may be the "many physicians" to whom the company refers.

From this correspondence we have no patent right to accuse the company of intentional prejudice. In their statement: "We have no prejudice, whatever, against the negro race and would not hurt them in any way," they clearly disavow prejudicial intent. However, they are none the less guilty of spreading—for commercial purposes, we admit—propaganda, that, whether so intended or not, does the race inestimable harm.

Syphilis is generally regarded as a loathsome, immoral disease. It is hereditary in its transmission as well as acquired. Therefore thousands of those afflicted are absolutely innocent personally. When in the Ten Commandments it was stated, "The Lord thy God is a jealous God visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations," who knows but that the Speaker was then referring to syphilis? Unfor-

taken indiscriminately from the hospital wards and some private practice." . . .—John P. Turner, M.D.

Some individual opinions and experiences follow:

"I remember a deduction I made from investigation in camps during my army experience that Negro venereal incidence bore definite relationship to that of the environment in which he lived. The question is entirely economic and educational without reference to race."—C. V. Roman, A.M., M.D.

"Dr. Charles C. Dennie, a dermatologist of note in this section and a late major in the medical corps of the World War said: 'This talk about the extremely large amount of venereal diseases among colored men of the army was all wrong. I was in a hospital where we examined between six and eight thousand colored boys and they were as clean as they could be. Of the number examined we found about one and one-half per cent affected clinically!'"—Dr. J. Edward Perry, Kansas City, Mo.

"I believe, from my experience, that syphilis infection among Negroes in general is proportionately higher than among the whites. The disease being more recently acquired by the Negro race, its manifestations are more pronounced and more severe. . . . The difference in manifestation of the disease is due to the difference in time in which the two races first became subject, in a wholesale way to the disease." . . .—Aldrich R. Burton, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"In so far as oral observations covering sixteen years of 'mixed' practice in Pennsylvania, are concerned, I can frankly say that the Negro patient was way behind in clinical evidences of syphilitic infection."—Stephen J. Lewis, D.D.S., Washington, D.C.

"In a practice of more than twenty years, principally among Negroes, I have not found an alarming percentage among this particular race group. Even those cases which show enough symptoms to suggest syphilis, do not give a positive reaction in more than 30 per cent of the Wasserman tests made. I have recently made examinations of food handlers in this section of the state which is required by law in several municipalities. Of the fifty examined, only one presented clinical evidences of the disease and only three gave a positive Wasserman reaction. These cases were in no wise selective, and included cooks, dishwashers, waitresses and others."—Walter G. Alexander, M.D., Orange, N.J.

It is interesting to note that in our investigation, from two sources, one a white physician and the other a Negro, each in a different part of the country, there came the same statement, to the effect that the amount of syphilis among colored entrants for the World War was very much less than among the whites.

Our own experience in this connection may not be amiss. For twenty-two years it was our privilege to direct the health

activities of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama. There we had a group of some 2,500 Negroes. About 2,000 of these were students of the Institute and the primary graded school. Some 300 were teachers and workers of the school and the rest were members of their families. We say without fear of successful contradiction that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find a cleaner group of people under any circumstances anywhere. It was our practice to give every student on entering the school a physical examination that was equivalent to an old line life insurance examination. Twice yearly the entire student body was subjected to the same examination. It was very rare indeed that a clinical case of syphilis was discovered. The amount found among the teaching body and families was almost negligible. We patronized very freely the state laboratory for Wasserman tests in suspected cases. The percentage of plus returns from all sources, including our outside practice, was very small.

From our recent experience in a cosmopolitan private practice, from 32 suspected cases we have had 8 positive, and 24 negative Wassermans, only 25 per cent showing positive.

Now we know that all of this proves nothing, but if that be true as a result of all the study and labor on our part to refute the statement at issue, of how much less importance is the loose statement, unsupported, that, "practically all negroes have syphilis"?

As to the other part of the letter—we have already transgressed in space even editorial prerogatives, so we will dismiss it quickly with our disapproval, since it can be too easily regarded by certain unethical doctors as a suggestion to make money quickly and easily by exploiting, in a wholesale manner, their Negro clientele.

NEGRO HEALTH

Negro health is beginning to absorb a deal of attention, even in such districts as are found, both rural and urban, in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Why? Well, of course, poor health means potters' fields, hospital expenses, medicine, epidemics, and whatnot, piling up a bad name and an empty purse—the loss of the state and community which neglects its citizens.

Thus, writes the Welfare and Hygiene Department of Georgia, under the Sheppard Towner Act: "In one instance the work of one of our Negro nurses has reduced the Negro

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In other words, the South is beginning to use the proverbial ounce of prevention to save itself from years of neglect and indifference. Commendation is in order; but, lest we forget, while health is being given a boom, let the South turn its reciprocal tasks to the preservation of those rights and privileges which the strong, well, honest, ambitious Negro citizen seeks and deserves, but which are forever and anon denied to him. For to be well in mind and spirit it is just as important as to be well in body.

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Sheppard-Towner Act and the Negro

The Sheppard-Towner Act was passed by Congress in 1921 as an attempt to solve a situation which concerns very closely the Negro race.

Amsterdam News
The act was urged by women's and health organizations and intended by Congress to permit our National Government to aid work on behalf of mothers and babies. In 1920, the year before the act was passed, the maternal mortality rate in the United States was 8.6 per 1,000 live births, a rate higher than that for any other civilized country except Chile. That same year the infant mortality rate was 86 per 1,000 live births. In other words, almost 20,000 mothers and about 200,000 babies were dying each year in this country, many of them from preventable causes.

Bad as the rates were for all mothers and babies, they were worse for Negro mothers and babies. The Negro maternal mortality rate in 1920 was 12.8 and the infant mortality rate in that same year was 132.

Studies of the health of mothers and babies made by the Children's Bureau also indicated that, even more than white mothers and babies, the colored mother and her baby needed the utmost protection their Government could give them.

The Children's Bureau studied 23,000 babies born in eight American cities during the years 1911-1916. About 1,500 of these babies were colored. The infant mortality rate for the white babies was 108, but the rate for the colored babies was 154. Moreover, it was found that colored rates were higher than white, particularly for deaths caused by conditions which may be changed.

For instance, almost three times as many colored babies died from epidemic diseases as white babies. About two and a half times as many colored babies as white babies died from respiratory diseases. Both these groups of diseases depend largely upon living conditions and can be controlled through education of mothers and fathers in better methods of living and through public health measures by the community.

It was also found that many more colored babies died from what are known as "diseases of early infancy." These diseases are usually due to lack of good care for the mother during pregnancy and confinement and the death rate from these diseases will drop when mothers know how important it is to get good care before and during the birth of their babies.

It is evident, therefore, that the

colored mother has at least as great an interest in the Sheppard-Towner Act as the white mother. The Children's Bureau, which has administered the act, is fully conscious of this interest on the part of the colored mother and of the necessity for doing special work among colored mothers and babies.

A word or two about the provisions of the act will be perhaps helpful in understanding the kind of work that is done and the kind of work that cannot be done. The act appropriates not more than \$1,240,000 a year of Federal money to be given to the States and to be matched by State money, all of which is to be spent for improving the health of mothers and babies. The act forbids, however, the giving of any money directly to mothers and in general, restricts the work that can be done to educational work. This educational work includes child health conferences, prenatal conferences, mothers' classes, little mothers' leagues, prenatal letters, mothers' correspondence courses and midwife classes, as well as lectures, talks, exhibits and motion pictures on health.

Forty-three States have accepted the provisions of the act and in all of them some or all of the activities mentioned are being carried on for the benefit of mothers of every nationality and race.

There are one or two activities which are of interest to the Negro mother, however, because they concern problems which especially affect her race. One of these is the midwife situation.

The United States Census listed only about 5,000 midwives in the entire country. Through a questionnaire sent out to State boards of health the Children's Bureau discovered that in 30 States there were 26,000 midwives authorized to practice and about 20,000 more estimated to be practicing but not registered. It was found that midwives were most numerous and attended most births in the Southern States. In Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, for instance, one out of every three births was attended by a midwife. In Florida the proportion was even higher; in Louisiana and Mississippi nearly half the entire number of births in the State were attended by midwives.

Since such a large proportion of mothers have to depend upon the midwife for help during confinement, it has been considered an important part of the Sheppard-Towner Act in many of the States to study midwives, to find out what their qualifications were, and then to teach, supervise and license

them. Dr. Ionia R. Whipper, a Negro physician on the staff of the Maternity and Infancy Division of the Children's Bureau, has co-operated in midwife demonstrations in several of the Southern States.

In States where large numbers of midwives were found definite campaigns to teach the midwives the elementary principles of safe care for mothers and babies have been undertaken. In a number of cases this work was done by Negro nurses.

The result of the work has been thus far to eliminate some of the oldest and least capable of the "grannies," as they often call themselves, and to make quite marvelous changes in the cleanliness and practices of the younger women.

Mrs. Emily W. Bennett, supervisor of midwives in the State of Virginia, writes a most interesting report of her work, which is quite typical of this type of work in the Southern States. Mrs. Bennett gives a composite picture of the 10,000 midwives in Virginia at the time midwife education was begun, most of whom were colored. She says that about 60 per cent of the midwives are over 60 years of age, some over 90, and at least one claims to be 100.

Only two of those attending midwife classes had ever had any hospital training; nearly all were ignorant of the simplest rudiments of surgical cleanliness; many said they were practicing because the "gift" had been passed on to them by their mothers, grandmothers, or by older midwives. Their fees varied from \$3 to \$10. Not a single midwife was found who knew that the mother needed any care during pregnancy.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

LOWER DEATH RATE AMONG SOUTHERN NEGROS.

The death rate among negroes in the South has dropped from 24 per thousand in 1910 to 15 per thousand in 1922, according to the commission on inter-racial relations. This drop represents an improvement of 34 per cent in the longevity of the negro race in the South.

The showing is probably attributable to several factors, says the Selma Times, and observes:—

The negro is gradually growing

in stature as an individual, becoming better schooled in the arts of self-preservation, acquiring the rudiments of health promotion and a knowledge of those preventable diseases to which he is most susceptible. The home life of the negro, even in many rural sections, is steadily improving in sanitary safeguards and in a regard for those elementary provisions that make for healthfulness.

The death rate decrease the Commission attributes largely to the education effect of the annual National Negro Health Week, which will be observed this year April 4-10.

Started by Booker T. Washington twelve years ago, the Health Week program has been carried out with increasing effectiveness every year, and now enlists the active cooperation of thirty or more health, welfare, civic and religious agencies, including medical hygiene and child welfare associations, American Red Cross, insurance companies, clubs, schools, chambers of commerce, churches and other groups. The program will begin this year on Sunday, April 4th, with sermons in the negro churches, followed on succeeding days by instructions in home hygiene, general sanitation, school meetings and clinics, health talks before adult organizations, special campaigns against any particular local health menace, and finally plans for the conservation of the results.

While showing a decided decline the negro death rate is still higher than that of the white, which in 1922 was 11.4 per thousand.

Proper sanitation, medical inspection in the schools and the general work of the various boards of health, both in the counties and the cities will continue to lower the negro death rate. Believing this to be true, the Inter-racial committee is urging the co-operation of all welfare agencies, civic groups and others in making the observance of Health Week among the negroes this year from April 4th to the 10th more general and more thorough than ever before. The very fact that the death rate of the negro in the South has dropped

from 24 to 15 is another unanswerable argument that the South is the best place for the negro for here he is happiest and healthiest and lives the longest.

HOUSTON TEX POST
MAY 2, 1926

Promoting Negroes' Health

(From the *Frankfort, Ky., Journal*.)

THE INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION reports that the death rate in the American negro population has decreased from 24.1 per 1000 in 1910 to 15.7 per 1000 in 1922. The Houston Post-Dispatch noting the decrease, says:

It is of special concern to white people in the South that wholesome health conditions prevail among the negroes. The two races are thrown together in such intimate contact that one can not suffer from epidemic or from the ravages of chronic disease without the other suffering. Negroes are employed chiefly by white people. Negro employes spend much of their time in the homes and in the places of business of white people. Numberless negro wash women take home with them each week the clothing of white people to be laundered. Negroes handle much of the food that Southern white people consume. It is highly essential that they not be disease germ carriers.

The decrease in the negro death rate, which logically is the outcome of improved health conditions among the colored people, is rightfully attributed to the educational work that has been done among them with regard to observance of rules of sanitation and hygiene. It is a work which Southern white people should not neglect to promote.

And not only should they encourage negroes in learning to care for their health, but municipalities should see to it that the sections of the cities in which the negroes live are kept sanitary. Garbage dumps, mud holes in the streets, stagnant pools, should not be permitted to exist in the negro residential districts. Sanitary codes which have to do with requiring sanitary appliances in residences should be enforced in the negro quarters as well as elsewhere.

Southern municipalities have a responsibility in helping to promote negro health, not only because the negroes as citizens are entitled to fair play, and out of humanitarian reasons, but also because of the need to protect the white citizens from health menaces that may develop among negroes whose surroundings are not wholesome.

The inter-racial commission is doing capital work but, as The Houston Post-Dispatch points out, municipalities have their responsibilities in such a matter, and every community's health depends somewhat upon the health of any considerable element in that community, such as negroes constitute in all Southern towns and cities.

Hippia

A STUDY of the mortality statistics of white and colored children in the registration area of the United States from 1916 to 1922 fails to suggest any deterioration on the part of the negro race, say Drs. Knox and Zentai in the *American Journal of Public Health*.

Owing to poor environmental conditions, the infant death rate is still markedly higher than the average for the white race, but it is declining even more rapidly than is the death rate for white infants. The authors conclude that although the data at hand are insufficient for any broad generalization, they would seem to indicate the following facts:

indicate the following:
**CONSUMPTION RAVISH-
ES NEGRO**

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, Oct. 12.—In a statement just off the press, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in making comparisons, states in connection with its study of the tuberculosis death rate among the industrial populations of United States and Canadian cities that the death rate is lowest in the Western Province of Canada and the highest, with only one exception, in the Eastern provinces. The East South Central States of the United States proved the highest of all. This is according to a statistical study the company conducted on the basis of its own policy holders.

The report states further that tuberculosis mortality among the more than 2,000,000 Negro "industrial" policy holders in 1925 was approximately three times that for the whites. The company states that it finds that the death rate from tuberculosis among its



There is no marked physical inferiority inherent in the negro race.

Under similar economic and social conditions, the negro infants are born and reared as safely as are white children.

The excessive morbidity and mortality rates among negro infants are due to conditions that are a menace to the whole population, white and black alike.

Every effort should be furthered that helps in improving the physical and economic condition of the negro.

For unless this is done, the average standard of public health for white as well as negro will remain unsatisfactory.

7,000 Negro policy holders in Canada was only 138.8 per 1,000,000 as compared with 227.0 in the United States.

CHARLESTON TENTH
IN NEGRO DEATHS

Washington, August 15. (AP)—
 Charleston, S. C., ranked tenth dur-
 ing 1924 for deaths among negro in-
 fants under one year of age in pro-
 portion to population, figures com-
 piled by the department of commerce
 reveal.

The census taken over 90 cities and towns throughout the country, each having a population of 10,000 or over and a negro population of either 10 per cent or 10,000, shows that during 1924, deaths of negroes under one year of age, still births excluded, amounted to 18.8 per thousand in Charleston. The only cities in the census having a higher death rate in this group were: Heavenworth, Kan.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Cairo, Ill.; Paducah, Ky.; Staunton, Va.; Wilmington, Del.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Winston-Salem, N. C., and Meridian, Miss.

Spartanburg, S. C., was in 21st place with a death rate of 189.7 per thousand; Greenville was 24th with 181.8 per thousand; Columbia, 53d with 129.4; Florence, 58th, with 124, and Anderson in 63d place with 120.4 per thousand.

While a great plurality of negro

General.

quency was shown over white deaths in this age group, no general regional difference among the negro death figures was apparent. Northern, southern and middle western cities were in fairly equal representation at all places in the column, and Columbia, with a negro death rate of 129.1 was one place above Chicago, Ill., with 126.2 for the same race and age group.

Among South Carolina cities reported, Florence showed by far the largest death rate for white infants under one year of age, with 130.1 per thousand reported. Spartanburg showed 101.8 per thousand; Columbia, 91.2; Charleston, 89.1; Anderson, 81.5, with Greenville in last place at 44.2 per thousand. Florence's 130.1 death rate per thousand of white infants under one year of age was the largest in the entire census area of 90 cities.

“Negro Health Week Planned In Conference

Plans for the 1927 observance of National Negro Health Week were outlined today in a conference held in the office of Surgeon-General H. S. Cummings of the United States Public Health Service.

Neuro Health Council was created in 1915 by the late Booker T. Washington and is conducted by the National Negro Business League and the Tuskegee Negro conference working in co-operation with the Public Health Service. 11-5-26

Also, 11-25-29
In an address of welcome, Dr. Cummings said that he was highly gratified at the interest shown in Health Week by the various city, state and national agencies engaged in similar work. "Disease draws no color line," said Dr. Robert R. Cummings, Tuskegee Institute, "and the question of better health for Negroes is a problem for both white and colored people."

Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of Public Health Education at Howard University, told the group that "health must be made fashionable" and Dr. C. B. Smith, director of extension work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated that through the 4-H Club work, the message of good health was being given to the children of both races.

Dr. W. F. Draper, assistant surgeon general who presided, announced that Health Week for 1927 would be held April 3-10 which includes the anni-

versary date of the birth of Booker Washington. Among those present were: J. M. Durham, N.

were:
Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Durham, N. C., North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Dr. John A. Smith, New York City, National Tuberculosis Association; R. Maurice Moss, Baltimore, Md., National Urban League; Lucy Oppen, New York City, American Child Health Association; Ruth Evelyn Henderson, Washington, D. C., American Red Cross; T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee, Ala., U. S. Department of Agriculture; M. N. Work, Tuskegee, Ala., editor, Negro Year Book; Gertrude H. Bowling, Washington, D. C., National Organization of Public Health Nursing; John A. Ferrell, New York City, International Health Board; A. L. Holey, Tuskegee, Ala., secretary, National Negro Business League; Richard S. Grossley, Dover, Del., National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; I. W. Hill, Washington, D. C., Cooperative Extension Service Department of Agriculture; R. A. Turner, Washington, D. C., Cooperative Extension Service Department of Agriculture; C. B. Smith, Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE NEGRO'S HEALTH

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In statistics gathered by executive secretary William R. Connors of the Negro Welfare Association it is shown that the mortality of Negroes in Cleveland is almost twenty-two to the thousand. This death rate exceeds that of Detroit, Michigan and Milwaukee, Wis., and is slightly less than that of Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C.

and is slightly more, and Washington, D. C. 7-10. In a story published in a local morning newspaper, it is reported that Health Commissioner, Dr. H. L. Rockwood co-operating with the health committee of the Negro Welfare Association will launch an effort to reduce this mortality, conducting a campaign for health betterment. The initial meeting was held at the Central Bath house Wednesday.

This is well. But it seems obvious to us that the root of this situation lies in the unsanitary, ramshackle abodes in which Negroes are forced to live. Especially has the housing problem become acute since the influx from the south of thousands seeking an equal chance to live. There seems to be a decided conspiracy among those who control the residential sections to confine Negroes to the ghettos and block every consistent move on their part to locate in more desirable neighborhoods.

Of course we grant that there are contributory causes to this high death rate in the lamentable ignorance of our masses—an ig-

the deplorable conditions, points a way out for the ultimate remedy to be taken, and surely the death-rate, and the fact of the fact that some cognizance should be taken of the way in which the Negroes pay more and get less in the way of housing than any other group of citizens.

The Negro Health Problem

(Some Reactions to Dr. Hoffman's Discussion)

THE article entitled "The Negro Health Problem" by Frederick L. Hoffman, appearing in the April issue of Opportunity, is an interesting example of the difference in treatment which a question affecting the Negro receives—even from a man who is trained to the objective scientific viewpoint.

An argumentative presentation detracts from the article. In the statement "The mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis has been very considerably reduced, although* the prevailing rate among the Negro population is still 203.2 per 100,000 in contrast to the rate of only 67.8 per 100,000 for the whites," the 'although' and 'only' might well have given place to a statement of the source of the figures. The author states his arbitrary conclusions as to the reasons for these reductions and continues: "All of these factors operate in a like manner to better results, leaving the disparity in the rates due to racial conditions still unchanged."

That the factors named do operate cannot be questioned, the evidence is too overwhelming. There is, however, no adequate evidence which would even bear upon, and much less support the basic conclusion that these factors operate in "like manner."

There is no support for the theory that the improvements in wages, working conditions and in light and ventilation have proceeded equally for whites and blacks. In fact, the pitifully few studies on the subject would seem to suggest an entirely opposite conclusion. Since the curtailment of European immigration, Negroes in large numbers have, as is pointed out in the reference to the study by Mr. Pollock, exchanged the relatively healthful life of a rural environment and the easy, open life of the farm for the death dealing conditions of the factory and mill. That there has been, under these conditions any lowering of the mortality from the diseases incident to a lack of sunshine and fresh air is remarkable. It would be interesting to contrast the present death rate from tuberculosis among the Negro unskilled workers in the steel mills, factories, mines, subways and similar fields with the death rate from tuberculosis among the immigrant whites who formally did this work. In this connection, one should still remember that there were large numbers of foreigners who, broken on the wheel, returned to Europe to die, and thus are without the figures; while the similar cases of Negroes who returned South are included in the statistics. One wonders if the conclusion of the study of 100,000 cases of illness in the U. S. Army that, "the Negro is a superior physiological machine" would be supported or questioned.

The statement is made "Illegitimate births coincide in a large measure with widespread venereal infections, which among the Negro population are unquestionably decidedly more common than among the whites. Unfortunately, information on the subject is not easily obtainable, but all the special investigations which have been made have conclusively shown a very much greater degree of frequency of venereal infections among the Negroes than among the whites."

Again, there is necessity for a statement of information sources, both as to the conclusion that illegitimate births and venereal infections are corollaries and as to the studies which have "conclusively shown a very much greater degree of frequency of venereal infections." A statement by one of the assistant Health Commissioners of the City of Chicago that there were, in the experience of the Health Department, more cases of syphilis among whites than among Negroes, comes to mind.

In any study of Negro death rates, one must always bear in mind that, even were it true that the treatment accorded Negroes and whites at Johns Hopkins is identical, the care afforded by the average hospital for Negroes and to the average Negro in other hospitals, in which he usually occupies the basement and is the last to be served, is decidedly inferior. The average white physician who treats large numbers of Negroes is inferior, in equipment, experience, and ability, and unfortunately, there is no measure of the number of deaths attributable to his lack of ability and personal interest. The Negro physician deserves all honor for his efforts to keep abreast in a profession which Hippocrates described as requiring love of study, leisure, and a favorable opportunity. If he sometimes confounds, through lack of sufficient case study, the wastings of tuberculosis and cancer, it is not at all strange. One wonders to what extent this easily made mistake is responsible for the quoted high Negro rates from tuberculosis and for the low rates from cancer.

That there is need for study in every field of Negro relationships cannot be gainsaid. That the Negro fills the least desirable positions and trades is equally apparent, but until the wide gap between his actual situation in American life and the situation of his white neighbor is even approached with a bridge, a conclusion that the mortality disparity is a matter of race and not of environment" is not capable of that scientific proof which should underlie all positive statements, especially when the field is one in which the emotional appeal is apt to override the rational consideration.

H. LLEWELLYN HARRIS, JR., M. D.

Maternal Mortality In U.S. Among Highest In Civilized World Reports Dr. Woodbury To Children's Bureau

Puerperal Septicemia, While Preventable, Is Cited As A Most Important Single Cause of Excessive Mortality-- Negro Death Rate 67 Per Cent Higher Than Whites

Washington, D. C.—The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has outlined a national program for the prevention of maternal mortality—the deaths of mothers during childbirth—based on a report made by Dr. Robert M. Woodbury, former director of statistical research in the Bureau.

It is pointed out that the maternal mortality in the United States, among the highest in the civilized world, is responsible for the high infant death rate, more than 100,000 infants under one year of age dying each year. The maternal death rate exceeds 20,000.

Causes of Mortality

This country ranks with New Zealand and Chile as having the highest death rates, countries with less than half the rate being Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Analysis reveals as the most important single cause of this excessive mortality, puerperal septicemia, due to infection from lack of surgical cleanliness. This is almost 100 per cent preventable, says the report, through careful asepsis.

Other important causes were puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, which may be prevented by competent medical care during the prenatal and confinement period.

Poverty a Factor

The report attributes poverty as an important factor, as in the matter of infant mortality. Where the husband's earnings are small, there is a lack of proper facilities and adequate care for the mother.

The reports declare that in the birth-registration area for 1921, the death rate among Negro mothers was 67 per cent higher than among whites, and that it was lower among foreign-born than native born whites.

The insuring to every mother of skilled assistance before and during childbirth. And it reemphasizes the statement that mortality from puerperal septicemia is infectious in origin, and its prevention depends upon the rigorous observance of asepsis.

FANNIE HURST, WORLD FAMOUS SHORT STORY WRITER, HEADS NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO HEALTH MOVEMENT

Beginning December 20, the National Health Circle for Colored People, 770 Seventh Avenue, New York City, launches the first national campaign for Negro Health. This organization has had a unique and interesting history. From 1917 to 1919 it was the Circle for Negro War Relief, and cared thousands of Negro soldiers, not only in the capacity of nursing home patients, but also in a \$3,000 ambulance, but upon the return of the soldiers the fund was depleted for them to care for them, and since until the present work.

It was during the great "flu" war, which followed war. It was during this critical moment, and when funds were almost exhausted, that Miss Belle Davis was appointed executive secretary. For a while it seemed certain that the Circle for Negro Relief would surely go under, as did practically all war movements. But Providence had guided the organization in making the right selection to carry on.

The health program, which is considered by health officials as one of the most practical and constructive and the only one of its kind in existence for Negroes, is the result of careful and intelligent planning by Miss Davis. For six years she has gone from house to house in Harlem, in Brooklyn and nearby cities in all kinds of weather, in interest of Negro Health. She has made a total of 22,000 such visits.

The National Health Circle for Colored People has given scholarships to graduate nurses for training in Public Health Nursing at Columbia University and the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work, amounting to \$3,000.

It has organized five local branches and placed five visiting nurses in southern rural communities at a cost of \$8,000. It placed the first trained Public Health Nurse in Florida, in Georgia, and in Maryland. These field nurses have put into the hands of southern rural people 60,000 pieces of simple and practical health literature which cost \$2,000, and have touched thousands of lives in caring for the sick and instructing the well in the ordinary laws of health and hygiene in these neglected spots.

The National Health Circle for Colored People is now making an open appeal for support and encouragement, that this great work may reach other neglected sections where our people live.

A modest budget of \$25,000 is needed for field work. The organization is hoping for reaction on your part.

The National Campaign Committee is composed of the following persons:

Fannie Hurst, Chairman; Belle Davis, Secretary; George E. Roberts, Treasurer; George Gordon Battle, Harry T. Burleigh, Dr. Roscoe C. Browner, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Rev. S. Parker Chevalier, Paul D. Cravath, Miss Edna Fulton, Mrs. Chas. Dana Gibson, Joseph A. Hunt, Algernon B. Jackson, M. D., Ralph Jonas, Alfred A. Krane, Adolph Lewisohn, Rt. Rev. Amarius Flood, Mrs. Medill McCord, Dr. J. L. Moorland, Robert R. Moton, M. D., Ethel R. Parker, Rev. George L. Price, Rev. Henry H. Peckham, James H. Post, Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Mrs. Adah Thomas Smith, Hon. Nathan S. Spon, Dr. Henry Lane Sweeney, W. M. Tamm, M. D., J. D. A. M. Tamm, M. D., Mrs. William G. W. Tamm, M. D.

Health-1926
CHILD'S MAY DAY
ADOPTS NEW AIM
Health Promotion Added to Festal Celebration
Sets Up 17,000 More Clinics—Life Expectancy Has Been Lengthened Ten Years

THE original May Day has come. The New Yorker who tarries in Central Park on this May Day eve will behold the youth of the city cut in two again, with proper allowance for modernization. Centuries before the Roman conquest the Druid priests of Britain set this day apart for the banishment of those of evil and illness. He will cumulated in the day of Winter. Superstitious folk built fires to smoke them clear the air. They put out green boughs and little bowls of milk to entice the kind-hearted fairies to their hearths, and they set up the May pole as the symbol of triumph over death. Now, as scientific moderns observe the day by issuing health proclamations, launching clinics and starting sanitation drives. That is their way of ridding themselves of the demons of disease and enthroning the good fairy of health.

May Day has been formally designated in the United States as National Child Health Day, and as such will be recognized this year on a scale unprecedented. The day of gladness and welcome has thus taken on a seriousness that approaches the gravity with which the ancient Druids prepared for the warmer season. But the new May Day has been deprived of none of the charm associated with its celebration in the later England that kept alive the Druid rites for their prettiness but called the month the month of Mary. Those who have seized upon it as Child Health Day for America have taken pains to see to that.

For the new use of May Day the American Child Health Association is responsible. The idea was that of Mrs. Aida de Acosta Root, director of its department of publications and yearly of preventable causes; how promotion. When Mrs. Root entered the organization three years ago she became impressed with the statistics that technical investigators had piled up in the association's files. Something had to be done, she felt, to "put over" the facts and figures that they might induce health improvement. She believed that the people, when informed, might be trusted to act. To arouse them she decided to take May Day, long looked upon as the day of youth, and make it doubly so as a propaganda day for child health.

Chairmen were picked for the various States and the plan was launched

is the beginning and the end of twelve months that have been and will be devoted to the promotion of child health. About it we can centre thoughts and ideas that run their course all the year. We believe that enough response has come to warrant us in talking of and visualizing, at last, the perfect child. Among the people of Europe, America has still does stand for financial success. It is the men who have created that impression of us. But, by all rights, America should stand instead for the land of the physically fit. It is up to the women thus to establish her. May Day is the starting point."

1925 BIRTH RATE LOWER.

Figures Show Decline From 1924 in 26 States.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (P).—Birth rates of 1925 were lower in twenty-six of thirty States for which figures are available. The birth rates were higher in sixteen States. On the whole, however, the death rate declined slightly.

The area surveyed is known as the registration area used by the department in compiling vital statistics. It excludes Massachusetts and Utah, part of the area, because complete figures were not available.

The highest birth rate for 1925 was 28.8 per 1,000 population in North Carolina. The lowest was 15.1 in Montana.

Vermont had the highest death rate, 14.6 per 1,000; while Montana and North Dakota had the lowest, 7.7.

Infant mortality rates for the year were generally higher than those for 1924, the figures show, with nineteen of the thirty States registering an increase. Maryland, where the infant death rate was 90.4 per 1,000 births, had the highest figures. Oregon, with a rate of 51.2, had the lowest.

Among cities of more than 100,000 population, Norfolk had the highest infant mortality rate, 96.7. Seattle had the lowest, 44.9.

For the area the number of births in 1925 was 1,727,467 and the deaths were 955,074. Of these deaths 123,812 were under one year of age. The birth rate for the area was 21.2 per 1,000 population, while the death rate was 11.7. These figures compared with a birth rate of 22.6 in 1924 and a death rate of 11.8. Deaths under one year of age in the area were 71.5 per 1,000 births, against 71 in 1924.

"May Day is merely the symbol for activities that go on all through the year," Mrs. Root explained. "It

General.

Federal Marriage Laws

In the course of his argument in favor of a Federal uniform marriage and divorce law, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas presents statistics and figures which go to show that some very bad conditions exist in some of the States because of the laxness of the State laws touching marriage and divorce.

He points out, for instance, that divorces in the United States exceeded 112,000 last year, and that the number of divorces is steadily increasing. He also presented statements showing that in certain States there were 13,000 girls, 15 years of age, legally married, and 50,000 boys 16 years old legally married.

In seventeen States there are no minority age limits for marriage. In nineteen States there are no prohibitions against the marriage of the feeble-minded. In some other States the feeble-minded may marry if they make an affidavit that they are mentally competent, he discovers.

Undoubtedly, there is room for improvement in the laws where the conditions cited above prevail. But it does not follow that in order to remedy the conditions, the States should be asked to surrender their right to regulate marriage and divorce to the Federal government.

If those who are agitated over the evils growing out of faulty marriage and divorce laws are really in earnest about actually making the situation better, why do they not concentrate their energies upon educational work in the various States, and seek to bring about the relief desired through the State legislatures? It could be done with good results. Recent State child labor laws prove it. By following this plan, each State legislature could take cognizance of the peculiar conditions existing locally, and deal with them as was needed, and in accordance with the sentiment of the people of the States.

Senator Capper might also have given the information that in a number of the States whites and negroes are permitted to marry, but he carefully omitted that fact, though if there be anything less desirable than that, it would be difficult to name it. Presumably, in the uniform Federal law that he would have, this permission for miscegenation would be included and extended to all the States.

The proposal for the Federal marriage and divorce laws is just one more effort to increase authority at Washington and to deprive the States of authority in local matters. Those who are behind the movement are to be classed with the other reformers who assume that it is within the power of the central government to remedy all social evils, and that it is the central government's duty to do so.

The law that Senator Capper is advocating would bring about a ruthless encroachment

upon State authority, and would be the means of forging new chains for enslaving the people to the Federal government. It is a piece of legislation as vicious in principle as the child labor amendment that was beaten, or the measure for a Federal department of education. Indeed, the three of them may be linked together, as their ultimate aim is to make the Federal government master not only over the States, but over the homes of the people as well.

Colored Infant Mortality Alarming

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—

That the mortality rate, exclusive of stillbirths, of colored children under one year of age is excessively and inexcusably high is startlingly indicated by birth and infant mortality statistics for a number of large cities, where the medical profession is well represented, at least numerically, by colored physicians. This rather alarming situation should be taken up at the August Convention of the National Medical Association, and definite measures should be instituted with a view of remedying a condition that does not reflect credit upon our members of the medical fraternity nor upon our numerous welfare and other social agencies.

The following table shows the death rate, exclusive of stillbirths, of colored and white infants under one year of age per 1,000 births in selected cities, arranged in the order of decreasing number of deaths for the year 1923:

City	Colored	White
Wilmington, Del.	191	89
Richmond, Va.	177	75
Norfolk, Va.	170	53
Pittsburgh, Pa.	164	93
Louisville, Ky.	153	82
Washington, D. C.	143	71
Cincinnati, Ohio	143	73
Chicago, Ill.	143	84
Indianapolis, Ind.	142	78
Detroit, Mich.	141	84
Philadelphia, Pa.	138	73
Baltimore, Md.	136	75
Omaha, Nebr.	132	69
Cleveland, Ohio	123	64
New York, N. Y.	116	65
Boston, Mass.	108	82

In all of the above-named cities, except Wilmington, Del., Louisville, Omaha, Cleveland and New York, the colored infant mortality rate was greater than for the previous year. Louisville showed a decrease of 25; Omaha, 7; Cleveland, 3; and New York and Wilmington a decrease of 1 each. The greatest increase was for Richmond, Va., followed by Cincinnati, Chicago, Norfolk, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

NEGRO INFANT MORTALITY

The United States Department of Commerce has just issued a release on Infant Mortality for 1925. This list is exclusive of deaths and only covers ninety cities, there being no statistics for communities in Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Texas, whose Negro populations total around four million. Thus the report is not a complete one. Yet it contains some valuable statistics, particularly on Northern cities.

Thirty-three Northern and fifty-seven Southern communities are listed, and arranged by decreasing ratios for Negroes. It is interesting to note that in the first forty-five of the ninety cities listed only twelve are in the North, while thirty-three are Southern communities. In the second forty-five those with the lowest ratios of infant deaths, twenty of the communities are Northern and twenty-three Southern. Hence it would seem that the Negro child really has a better chance to live in the North than in the South.

Moreover, of the eight cities where the infant mortality rate of whites is higher than that of blacks, only three are in the South. These three being Florence, S. C., Charlottesville, Va., and Biloxi, Miss. The Northern places are Los Angeles, Cali., Coatesville, Pa., Lawrence, Kan., Murphyboro, Ill., and Seattle, Wash. The latter community has the best record of any place listed, with a ratio of 33.7 deaths of Negro infants per thousand while the ratio for white infants is 47.6 per thousand. After all, however, climate plays a very minor part in infant mortality. Negro infants thrive in Alaska, Manitoba and Minnesota, and white babies do likewise in the Philippines, the Canal Zone and the West Indies. They thrive, we might add, if they have proper attention, nourishment and surroundings. Consequently, the lowering of our infant mortality rate will be hastened as Negro mothers forsake superstition for science; call in the trained nurse instead of ignorant midwives; eat proper food properly prepared; have pleasant and sanitary surroundings before and after birth.

This consummation, though devoutly wished, cannot be realized without a betterment of the Negro worker's economic condition and a campaign of education on the part of educated and public spirited Negroes, who, very largely, make their living off the Negro masses.

In every community, North and South, there should be an active organization working among (and not upon) the Negroes for their economic and health improvement. For the past few years we have been over-emphasizing superficialities and neglecting the basic things such as labor organization, sewerage, paved streets, housing, health clinics, adequate playgrounds and mass education through public meetings.

It is of more value to the group to establish a health clinic in a Negro section with an efficient staff than it is to send some clergyman to the Holy Land or some student to Harvard. It is of far more benefit to Aframericans to have a physician instruct groups of prospective mothers in the proper care of themselves and offspring than to hear a vapid discourse on the spirituals or the blues. One labor union is worth a half dozen Greek letter societies and every new sewer is worth a hundred sermons. It will be time enough for us to embellish life with artistic superficialities when our economic security is greater and our health is better.

Records Show Infant Mortality Rates Highest Among Negroes

Pittsburgh's Colored Death Rate Among Infants Almost Double That of Whites.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The Department of Commerce issues the following statement showing the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births for the white and colored population in selected cities.

Number of deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births, by color, for selected cities, arranged by decreasing ratios for the colored, 1924: 8-21-26

City—	Colored	White	City—	Colored	White
Leavenworth, Kan.	571.4	77.4	Norfolk, Va.	140.6	46.3
Jeffersonville, Ind.	409.1	74.1	Wilson, N. C.	137.0	68.4
Cairo, Ill.	328.4	76.9	Roanoke, Va.	135.6	75.1
Paducah, Ky.	327.9	88.0	Gastonia, N. C.	131.0	44.9
Staunton, Va.	260.9	107.8	Philadelphia, Pa.	130.7	67.7
Wilmington, Del.	247.7	74.4	Newport News, Va.	129.9	54.9
East St. Louis, Ill.	228.7	83.5	Jacksonville, Fla.	129.9	68.9
Winston-Salem, N. C.	222.7	85.4	Columbia, S. C.	129.1	91.2
Meridian, Miss.	221.0	41.6	Chicago, Ill.	126.2	73.0
Charleston, S. C.	218.2	89.1	Richmond, Va.	124.5	69.1
Atchison, Kan.	214.3	51.3	Cincinnati, O.	124.3	72.5
High Point, N. C.	213.6	75.0	Newark, N. J.	124.1	59.9
Petersburg, Va.	211.9	81.2	Florence, S. C.	124.0	150.1
Durham, N. C.	211.8	49.6	Baltimore, Md.	124.0	75.9
St. Petersburg, Fla.	201.8	56.1	Greensboro, N. C.	123.8	52.0
Danville, Va.	201.8	77.4	Indianapolis, Ind.	123.0	70.2
Raleigh, N. C.	196.5	67.1	Rocky Mount, N. C.	121.4	78.1
Jackson, Miss.	195.7	88.9	Anderson, S. C.	120.4	81.5
Wilmington, N. C.	193.4	84.5	Detroit, Mich.	117.9	76.2
Goldsboro, N. C.	189.9	66.0	Greenville, Miss.	114.5	76.9
Spartanburg, S. C.	189.7	101.8	Vicksburg, Miss.	113.2	44.6
Montclair, N. J.	187.5	72.8	Washington, D. C.	108.5	61.6
Coffeyville, Kan.	183.7	38.6	Steelton, Pa.	107.1	105.0
Greenville, S. C.	181.8	44.2	Cleveland, O.	106.7	62.8
New Bern, N. C.	181.3	62.0	New York, N. Y.	105.7	65.9
Lexington, Ky.	178.9	78.9	Lynchburg, Va.	102.8	66.7
Alexandria, Va.	178.6	71.6	Columbus, O.	100.5	61.1
Frederick, Md.	173.9	87.2	Omaha, Neb.	100.0	65.7
Portsmouth, Va.	173.4	74.1	Atlantic City, N. J.	99.6	70.7
Kansas City, Kan.	169.6	84.9	Louisville, Ky.	99.3	67.1
Charlotte, N. C.	163.5	51.2	Hattiesburg, Miss.	98.8	59.3
Key West, Fla.	162.2	71.7	Boston, Mass.	96.9	73.7
Chester, Pa.	161.0	74.1	Tampa, Fla.	92.7	54.4
Asheville, N. C.	160.2	88.7	Orange, N. J.	92.1	40.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	151.4	86.0	Salisbury, N. C.	90.9	50.8
Asbury Park, N. J.	150.0	37.3	Charlottesville, Va.	88.6	89.8
Columbus, Miss.	147.8	30.0	Oakland, Cal.	83.6	64.3
Pensacola, Fla.	146.7	82.9	Biloxi, Miss.	80.0	117.5
West Chester, Pa.	146.1	109.0	San Francisco, Cal.	76.1	53.9
Miami, Fla.	144.2	66.3	Laurel, Miss.	65.2	42.6
Henderson, Ky.	142.9	81.1	Los Angeles, Cal.	54.4	66.6
Owensboro, Ky.	142.9	90.6	Murphysboro, Ill.	47.6	68.6
Annapolis, Md.	142.9	50.3	Lawrence, Kan.	47.6	80.6
Natchez, Miss.	142.9	70.9	Coatesville, Pa.	40.0	78.4
Springfield, O.	141.8	49.2	Seattle, Wash.	33.7	47.6

Negro Mothers Lead In Raising Large Families

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19. — According to birth statistics for the birth registration area of the United States as reported to the year 1923 by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, there were 2,247 mothers who gave birth, exclusive of still births, to their twelfth child. Among this number were 1,273 colored mothers, 53 percent of whom were

led by the State of Mississippi, with nine, and Virginia with eight. The colored mothers of Connecticut stopped with their sixteenth child, and in the District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, New York, Ohio and Rhode Island, the seventeenth child appeared to mark the end of Negro family propagation.

But in Maryland, one colored mother gave birth to her twenty-fifth child, while one mother in North Carolina and another in Virginia presented proud fathers with their twenty-sixth child. During the same year a foreign-born white woman in Pennsylvania also gave birth to her twenty-sixth child. The largest number reported for a native white woman was twenty-five in the State of Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents." Of the 49 young mothers, 10 to 14 years of age, who gave birth to their second child, 28 were colored.

In the five states of North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, in the order named.

During the same year 867 colored mothers led by the mothers of Mississippi, and closely followed by those in Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, gave birth to their thirteenth child. In the northern states, Pennsylvania and Ohio led with colored mothers who gave birth to their thirteenth child as their contribution to the growth of the colored population. There were also 495 colored mothers who gave birth to 14 children; 310 to 15; 176 to 16 and 94 to 17 children. Out of a total of 159 mothers who gave birth to their eighteenth child in 1923 there were 32 colored mothers.

Half Infants Born In Leavenworth Die In Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Over half the 571 out of every 1000 colored babies born in the town of Leavenworth, Kansas, die during the first year, according to statistics just issued by the Department of Commerce.

These statistics show the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 births for white and colored population in selected cities, having at least 10,000 colored people or where colored people are not less than 10 per cent of the whole population.

In the East, Wilmington, Delaware, has the highest infant death rate. Two hundred forty-seven out of every 1000 colored babies die during the first year.

The infant death rate for colored children is higher in Frederick, Hagerstown, Annapolis, Md., Philadelphia, Richmond, Chicago than in Baltimore.

Baltimore's infant death rate is 124 out of every 1000 children born.

Washington loses 108 out of every 1000 colored children.

The lowest infant death rate is in Seattle, Washington, where only 33 colored children out of every 1000 die the first year.

The highest white infant death rate is in Florence, S. C., where 130 white children out of 1000 die the first year. Strangely enough, of every 1000 colored children born in this town, only 124 die the first year.

Deaths of Infants per 1000 Births		
City and State	Colored	White
Leavenworth, Kans.	571.4	77.4
Jeffersonville, Ind.	409.1	74.1
Paducah, Ky.	327.9	88.0
Staunton, Va.	260.9	107.8
Wilmington, Del.	247.7	74.4
Petersburg, Va.	211.9	84.2
Durham, N. C.	211.8	49.6
Alexandria, Va.	178.6	71.6
Frederick, Md.	173.9	87.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	151.4	86.0
Asbury Park, N. J.	150.0	37.3
Annapolis, Md.	142.9	60.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	144.4	66.6
Coatesville, Pa.	140.0	78.4
Norfolk, Va.	140.6	46.6
Wilson, N. C.	137.0	63.4
Roanoke, Va.	135.6	76.1
Gastonia, N. C.	131.0	44.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	130.7	67.5
Newport News, Va.	129.9	54.9
Chicago, Ill.	126.2	73.0
Richmond, Va.	124.5	69.1
Baltimore, Md.	124.0	75.9
Washington, D. C.	108.5	61.6
Cleveland, Ohio	106.7	62.8
Charlottesville, Va.	88.6	83.8
San Francisco, Calif.	76.1	53.9
Seattle, Wash.	33.7	47.6

HEAVY TOLL OF INFANT MORTAL- ITY REVEALED

A report issued by the Department of Commerce shows that the mortality among Negroes under one year of age is far higher per thousand than among white people. A survey of 100 cities shows some appalling figures. In Leavenworth, Kansas, 571 out of every 1000 Negro infants born, die before they are a year old, while on 77 white children are lost.

From this comparison the scale diminishes slowly until the ninety-second town is named, in Biloxi, Miss. It is reported from there that the Negro mortality is but 77 per thousand while the whites suffer a loss of 117 infants out of each thousand. Negro mortality is least in but eight communities listed. Washington D.C., despite its hospital facilities, its hygienic and physical training in the public schools and the number of Negro physicians, is reported as having an infant mortality rate among Negroes of 108.5 per thousand as against 61.6 among white citizens of the District.

In New York we lead the infant death rate with 105 per thousand with white people registering 65.9 of each thousand.

Baltimore reports 124 to compare with 75 of the opposite race. Staunton, Va., is credited with 260.7 to 107 whites. While Roanoke has 135 colored deaths of one year-olds or younger to 75 such white babies. Richmond buries 124 colored children less than a year old to 69 whites of similar age. Philadelphia reports 130 Negro infants under one years as dying compared to 67 white children of like age.

THE NEGRO'S HEALTH

In statistics gathered by executive secretary William B. Conners of the Negro Welfare Association it is shown that the mortality of Negroes in Cleveland is almost twenty-two to the thousand. This death rate exceeds that of Detroit, Michigan and Milwaukee, Wis., and is slightly less than that of Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington.

In a story published in a local morning newspaper, it is reported that Health Commissioner, Dr. H. L. Rockwood co-operating with the health committee of the Negro Welfare Association will launch an effort to reduce this mortality, conducting a campaign for health betterment. The initial meeting was held at the Central Bath house Wednesday.

This is well. But it seems obvious to us that the root of this situation lies in the unsanitary, ramshackle abodes in which Negroes are forced to live. Especially has the housing problem become acute since the influx from the south of thousands seeking an equal chance to live. There seems to be a decided conspiracy among those who control the residential sections to confine Negroes to the ghettos and block every consistent move on their part to locate in more desirable neighborhoods.

Of course we grant that there are contributory causes to this high death rate in the lamentable ignorance of our masses—an ignorance that laughs at hygiene and scoffs at the prevention of disease. But, here again, the blame for this is hardly the Negro's.

It seems to us that the recent letter of the Conservative Voters League, urging better living conditions in the third district and appealing to our city fathers to pass the necessary ordinances to remedy the deplorable conditions, points a way out for the ultimate reduction in the death-rate, and surely some cognizance should be taken of the fact that Negroes pay more and get less in the way of housing than any other group of citizens.

AN URGENT MATTER.

The bureau of census has just issued its vital statistics report for 1925 showing the very favorable comparisons of the southern states with the other states in the Union. And yet, lamentably, Georgia is not included in the government report for the reason that this state is not at present in the federal registration area.

This is particularly distressing in view of the fact that Georgia's death rate, as recorded up to and through 1925—when a supreme court decision made it necessary to drop Georgia from the federal records—was lower than that of any other state in the southeast.

Thus is accentuated the very impelling urge to correcting the present Georgia situation. This is in process of completion now. It requires a constitutional amendment, which is to be voted upon in November. The Constitution has called repeated attention to the importance of this amendment. It is hoped that it will not fail through inadvertence or indifference.

Georgia's death rate is no doubt lower today than other of its sister states, as it has continually been for years, but in the absence of vital statistics, the world cannot know this. It must know it. Georgia must be placed back in the registration area which can be done as quickly as the amendment referred to is ratified at the polls.

Housewives and Storekeepers Unite To Make Atlanta 'Cleanest City'



Pretty Atlanta girls who are enlisted in the drive to make Atlanta the most beautifully-kept city in the south. They are (left to right) Hilda Faust, 1505 Lucile avenue, Velela Roan, 145 S. Gordon street and Dorothy Wilkins, 549 W. Ontario street.

Housewives, storekeepers and owners of vacant lots Wednesday had fallen in line with the general clean-up movement inaugurated by the city sanitary department in cooperation with a committee of the Atlanta Woman's club headed by Mrs. J. R. Little and indications were that Atlanta soon will be the cleanest, healthiest and most beautifully kept city in the entire south, it was announced.

Chief John J. Jentzen, of the sanitary department, requested that J. W. Young, chairman, and Miss Elizabeth Young, vice chairman. The order to relieve congestion of the women have concentrated on the Holderness street and West End park section and are asking that all unkempt vacant lots and alleys be reported to Mrs. Young at West 0175, or Miss Young, at West 1389-J, in order that Chief Jentzen may be notified and have the lots cleaned and charge the service to property owners.

Ward chairmen of the central committee, which is under the direction of Mrs. Little, reported marked progress in the campaign, and this was especially noticeable in the seventh

regular meeting of that body Wednesday endorsed the move.

Chairmen of the various ward committees are Mrs. Ed Wachendorff and Mrs. Beecher W. Duvall, first ward; Mrs. Howard McCutchen, second; Mrs. O. M. Brown, third; fourth, Mrs. W. H. Letton; Mrs. H. B. Gordon, fifth; Mrs. Julian Harris, sixth; Mrs. J. W. Young, of the West End Park section, and Mrs. Otis Witherspoon and Mrs. Vickers, of the Lee and Gordon streets sections of the seventh ward; Mrs. Charles Loridans, eighth; Mrs. Ed Pierce, ninth; Mrs. J. L. Jepson, tenth; Mrs. Z. V. Peterson, eleventh; Mrs. A. I. Branham and Mrs. C. O. Pitts, twelfth.

CITIZENS MUST HELP.

An active campaign was begun Wednesday to make Atlanta a clean and beautiful city. Sanitary Chief Jentzen and his workers are heavily supported by a city-wide committee headed by Mrs. J. R. Little.

The city forces have not the capacity to cope with this situation without the help and cooperation of the citizens generally—and this means their working help. On account of the tremendous influx of new families in the past few months the garbage forces are behind in their work. Vacant lots all over the suburbs are grown high in weeds. In many there are standing water. The owners of these lots should cut and remove the weeds and do all necessary drainage. The citizens of every community should report ill-kept sanitary conditions, whether around occupied or vacant premises, to either Mrs. Little or the chairman of the ward committee of the general woman's committee. There must be cooperation and teamwork.

Atlanta's sanitary department is perhaps doing its best, but it is notoriously true that Atlanta is not as clean and as free from fever and malaria-breeding environments as it should be.

Let us hope for an enthusiastic unselfish effort on the part of every property owner to do his and her part in the present crusade against filth and weeds, and in the interest of beauty and health.

THE HIGH COST OF FUNERALS

The attitude of the Tribune on the high cost of funeral displays is well known to its readers. This was brought vividly to mind Sunday last and as at many other times, when the unnecessary display of brass band was used. This question is not a local one. The high cost of funerals is being questioned in various parts of the country. It is eliciting investigation by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This is emphasized by the South Western Christian Advocate, which states that

"The proposed investigation by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company into the cost of funerals promises to be a real piece of social service of far-reaching effect. It is hoped that the investigation will have some influence in breaking down the present custom and tradition regarding funerals, which results in an intolerable financial burden on a great majority of the population.

"It is, of course, notorious that customs concerning funerals are exceedingly hard to change. People spend vastly more than they can afford. They are unwilling to even discuss prices because it looks like a lack of respect for the departed. One of the first necessary steps relieving this financial burden is an impartial investigation and wide publicity on the amount of profit which is made on what can be called the "paraphernalia of death". To say that an investigation is badly needed is not to charge the whole profession of undertakers with being profiteers. They are locked up in the meshes of a system for the most part from which it is impossible to escape. Ministers have for years been trying to curb the tendency to extravagance in funerals but have found that it is a social problem of rather large proportions. Consequently the proposed investigation is to be eagerly welcomed."

Colored Women In Athens Take Up Health Work

ATHENS, Ga., April 13.—A number of colored women in Athens have recently organized themselves into groups which are doing a great deal toward improving health conditions among the needy members of their race. The first group was formed four months ago when 21 colored women of Fowler's Town, a community located just beyond the Normal school district, organized a club for the purpose of giving aid to the sick and poverty stricken. The group, since its organization, has furnished necessities continually to some individual or family in distress. It supplies bedding and linen to the sick, nurses those who are unable to pay for professional service, washes their clothes and even keeps house for them until they are able to take care of themselves. So much good has this club accomplished that other colored communities are now mak-

school district, organized a club for the purpose of giving aid to the sick and poverty stricken. The group, since its organization, has furnished necessities continually to some individual or family in distress. It supplies bedding and linen to the sick, nurses those who are unable to pay for professional service, washes their clothes and even keeps house for them until they are able to take care of themselves. So much good has this club accomplished that other colored communities are now mak-

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Belding, of Columbus, have moved their residence to Griffin and are receiving a cordial welcome. Mr. and Mrs. Belding have an apartment at the home of Mrs. John Wolcott on N. Hill street.

NEGRO DOCTOR TO SPEAK

AMERICUS, Ga., May 4.—Giving special attention to health conditions among negro residents of Americus and the county, Dr. W. H. Houston, county health officer here, has succeeded in bringing Dr. A. S. Stewart, a prominent negro physician and public health worker, to Americus to deliver two addresses before negro residents. Dr. Stewart will speak here Tuesday night in Bethesda negro Baptist church, and again Wednesday night in the same edifice.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgia

MAY 13 1926

NEGRO JUNIOR RED CROSS IN PAGEANT

The Junior Red Cross of the negro schools of the city will give a pageant Friday evening at the City Auditorium for the benefit of the schools to be conducted during the summer. These schools are of a recreational and vocational nature and are financed by the Junior Red Cross. A successful one was conducted last year and it is hoped that the same will be true of the present summer.

The pageant is to depict Japanese scenes in appropriate costumes and in addition there is to be a program of song and instrumental music which promises to be most enjoyable. The pageant has been given privately before and was found so attractive that it was decided to repeat it before a larger audience.

The Junior Red Cross has a strong negro organization; its members are found in all of the negro schools of the city. The teachers of these schools are interested in the work and often attend the council meetings with the pupils who have been chosen as Junior Red Cross representatives.

The work of the Junior Red Cross is of a community character and no money is raised save for a definite purpose, such as the summer school work, or for a need which conditions have demonstrated to be present and which can be best met by this organization.

NEGRO HEALTH OFFICER HERE

Dr. Stewart Will Speak to the Negroes On Tuesday and Wednesday Nights

Dr. A. S. Stewart, colored health officer for the State of Georgia, will be in Americus on Tuesday and Wednesday for a survey of health conditions among the negro people of the city.

In a statement today Dr. W. H. Houston, county Health Officer said "Dr. Stewart is reported to be a remarkable man among his people and has done much good work in the State. During his stay here he will make two addresses that will interest every negro in Americus and Sumter county."

The first address will be delivered on Tuesday night at Bethesda Baptist Church at 8:00 o'clock before a mixed audience. On Wednesday night at the same place and same time he will deliver a special address for men only.

D. Houston states that he is very anxious to have every negro in Americus and Sumter county hear Dr. Stewart.

AMERICUS, GA. MAY 18 1926 FAMOUS NEGRO DOCTOR WILL SPEAK TONIGHT

All Citizens of Americus, white or colored, are urged to hear Dr. Stewart of the United States Health Service tonight at the Bethesda Baptist Church. The address will begin at 8 p. m., and is under the auspices of the state board of health.

Dr. A. L. Branch of Americus in a statement this morning said: "No admission will be charged tonight and every colored citizen should hear Dr. Stewart. He is regarded everywhere as an authority on health."

Health-1926.

WINS EAST ST. LOUIS HEALTH POSTER CONTEST

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 28.—For the second time within two years the highest award in the annual original health poster contest held this year in the East St. Louis public and parochial schools, under the auspices of the East St. Louis Health Department, went to a pupil of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar school attended by colored children. Wilfred Echols' poster, which was used as the motif won the first prize of \$15 in gold in this year's contest from among about 900 posters. Over 1200 colored and white school children participated in the contest. Echols had Station H-E-A-L-T-H illustrating a message of cleanliness and cheerfulness. Last year little Miss Buena Nicholson of Dunbar School won first prize.

CHICAGO HEALTH COMMISSIONER MAKES DRIVE ON NEGRO MORTALITY

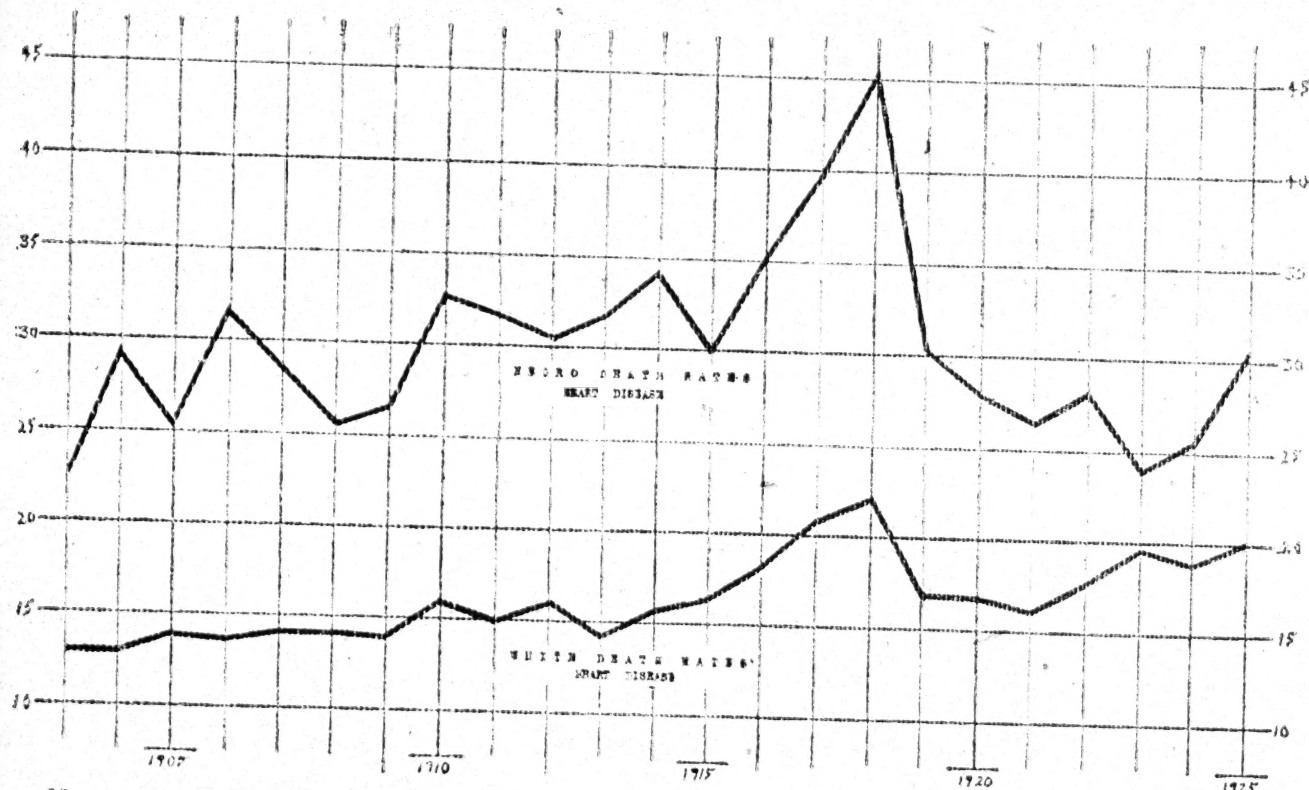
In a statement burning with feeling and showing the tremendous energy which has lifted him to the front rank among the sanitarians of the world, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Health Commissioner of the city of Chicago, recently announced that the time had come when Chicago should turn its attention to the reduction of its Negro death rate. The Commissioner mentioned his successful fight for the reduction of typhoid, the curbing of venereal disease, the safeguarding of Chicago's milk, and then stated that a Chicago, Negro death rate of 14.5 was opposed to the whole rate of 4.7, a still birth rate of 2.21 and a tuberculosis death rate four times the white rate, offered an indictment and an opportunity which Chicago should meet and grasp and pledged his personal interest and the resources of his department to a comprehensive scheme for a scientific attack which would go to the roots of the problem and carry on to successful completion.

The commissioner made the statement that although \$2,000,000 has been spent annually and notwithstanding the fact that Chicago has the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium organization, one of the most efficient forces in the country, that the records of the health department show that

for fourteen years there has been no reduction in the Negro tuberculosis death rate, and this, too, in a community in which wide currency has been given to the fact that funerals from tuberculosis in Chicago have fallen from thirteen a day to five.

The Commissioner asked for an expression of the attitude of Negroes themselves toward the problem and stated that in his opinion every available resource of the group and of its friends should be organized under a unified command for education, prevention and cure. In this connection Dr. H. Llewellyn Harris, practitioner of medicine in Chicago, has been chosen to build up an organization to carry forward this very important work.

When The Motor Failed To Function



Negro and white death rates from heart disease—1903-1925 rate per 10,000 population. Chart shows how colored folk in Baltimore are dying nearly twice as fast as white from heart disease.

COLORED DEATH RATE IN CITY DOUBLE WHITE

"The Baltimore Negro is dying just about twice as fast as his white neighbor, would be a concise way of telling the story revealed by a study of the Health Department's records for the past 25 years.

Health Department Records For 50 Years Yield Startling News

2500 DIED IN CITY DURING LAST YEAR

Influenza Epidemic 1918—4565 Died—Races Vary Together

To be exact the Health Department of the Monumental City reports that in 1925 the rate of death for each 1,000 of the Negro race resident in the city was 24.8 while the rate per 1,000 of the white race was 12.8. While the white rate has remained about the same for the past two years (it was 12.7 in 1924) the figure for the Negro in 1925 represents an increase over the 1924 of 22.6.

Back 50 Years

For the fifty year period ending in 1918 the Negro death rate was, with two exceptions (28.4 in 1897 and 28.1 in 1915) above thirty per thousand, reaching its peak in 1918 when the influenza epidemic exact-

ed appalling toll. In that year the Negro death rate was 41.5—higher than it had been in fifty years.

Rate on Decline

Since 1918 the rate has tended to decline and we find that it was 25.4 in 1919, 23.4 in 1920, 20.4 in 1921, 21.2 in 1922, and 23.3 in 1923. But even with this decline the colored group is passing to the Great Beyond now as rapidly as the white. Baltimoreans were fifty years ago when the white death rate ranged in the lower twenties. Moreover the worst record the whites have had in the last fifty years (24.1 in the influenza year of 1918) would compare rather favorably with the best that the Negro can boast, that of 20.4 in 1921, is slightly better than the Negro's 24.8 of this past year.

What the Chart Tells

The accompanying chart will tell graphically of the rise and fall of the hand of Death in this city. It is unquestionably significant that the contour of the upper line follows the lower with an amazing persistency. Health is not a matter of race and when the conditions are present that cause the rate for one group to rise the line for the other group shows a similar elevation. It is also apparent that while the white rate is declining the rate for the

Negro is falling more rapidly and is gradually closing the gap. We wonder when these two lines will meet? At what year-line?

If there had been added to the chart another graph to show the rate for the population as a whole it would have followed the line for whites exactly as to contour but at each stage it would have been from 1-2 to 2 points higher than the white line due to the higher Negro death rate, which brings the general average nearly two points higher than it would otherwise be.

Immediate Causes

The Baltimore Health Department has sought, found and listed the immediate causes for these all too frequent calls for pall-bearers. Tuberculosis, heart disease, apoplexy, pneumonia, Bright's disease, syphilis, premature birth and injury at birth are the outstanding reasons that the colored cemeteries are doing a rushing business, one of them filled nine graves in one day recently.

Other Reasons

But this does not tell all of the story for back of these reasons assigned on the death certificates are the poorly ventilated, over-crowded, and unsanitary dwellings which house the colored worker—and observe, if you will, that most of those diseases listed are those of middle life, and that it is the man and woman of working age who is "going West", a serious economic situation.

Further Back

Still further back are the poorly paid jobs; the working mothers endangering their own lives and those of unborn babes to help eke out the family income; ignorance of the first principles of hygiene and inability under their living conditions to practice those principles even if they are known.

Disease Near Washington Monument Public spirited citizens may well address themselves and their organizations to an attack on this problem. All of these diseases listed are preventable and the cure of each is known. Baltimore, famed the world over for the excellence of its health and hospital facilities, may with profit apply those facilities within a half dozen miles of the Washington Monument.

We respectfully refer this chart and these figures to the Baltimore Health Week Committee and its allied agencies for pondering—and ACTION!

357 PERSONS DIED LAST YEAR OF HEART ILLS

Heart Diseases Twice As Fatal To Colored As To White Folk

URBAN LEAGUE CHART COVERS 22 YR. PERIOD

One Person Out Of Every 50 Said To Have Heart Ailment

By R. M. MOSS Executive Secretary Baltimore Urban League

"HOW IS YOUR HEART?"

There is a question that every Negro in the city should be asked.

Last year, physicians or the coroner, wrote "Heart Disease" into the death certificates of 357 Negroes in this city and thus placed this as the second principal cause of death among the colored people in Baltimore, tuberculosis still having the doubtful honor of leading the 355 deaths attributed to it in 1925.

Bulking about the size of the closed fist and weighing only five-eighths of a pound the heart is called upon to beat about seventy times each minute of the day. At its normal rate the heart can pump about five quarts of blood in a minute. It is beating faster and may pump as high as twenty quarts a minute. Day in and day out this little organ is working away and it is certainly worth a little thought and care to see that this hard working engine continues to function—for its failure means DEATH!

Heart disease in two years has killed more people in the United States than cancer or tuberculosis, two of the leading causes of death and the most dreaded diseases. It is estimated that over two million Americans are today suffering from some serious form of heart disease. One out of every fifty who apply for life insurance are rejected because of a serious heart defect, according to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company records.

Here in Baltimore heart disease is the leading cause of death among the population taken as a whole, killing nearly twice as many as tuberculosis in 1925. The death rate from this source for whites is mounting rapidly as may be seen by the accompanying chart. The death rate for Negroes from heart diseases is now slightly higher than it was at the beginning of the century. The peak for both races was reached in 1918 when the city had the highest death rate that had been recorded in the past fifty years. While the rate for the whites has climbed rather steadily the rate for the Negroes has shown a tendency to rise and fall considerably from year to year.

The main causes of heart disease are rheumatism, certain contagious diseases of childhood (chiefly diphtheria), syphilis, and improper habits of living. Any excesses in the mode of living may leave their mark on the heart. Eating too much, exercising too little (or to excess), leading an indoor life, sleeping irregularly, the over use of tobacco or alcohol, are all common faults which may do injury to the little motor of our bodies. Diseased tonsils, infected teeth and the poisons that may gain access to the body during an attack of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or even a serious cold may injure directly, or through rheumatism indirectly, the body's pumping system.

Often signs which may be mistaken as heart disorders are due to some other cause. Indigestion or lung trouble and extreme nervousness may cause pains in the neighborhood of the heart, shortness of breath, fainting and irregularity of beat—symptoms of heart disease. Since in many cases heart disease is curable, especially if care is taken in the early stages, it is well for one who has these symptoms to consult a qualified physician immediately so that he may find just what is wrong. Children who have had the diseases of childhood should be periodically examined to see that there is no "hang-over."

In the literature of one of the life insurance companies we find the following discussion of how to take care of your heart:

"It is estimated that the heart actually rests fifteen of the twenty-four in the tiny moments between beats. Any strain, such as over exertion, or excessive motion, causes the heart to beat faster, losing part of its time for resting. When we are asleep our heart beats on an average of ten fewer times per minute than when we are awake. That is one of the reasons why plenty of sleep keeps us in good condition.

"If you have any heart trouble,

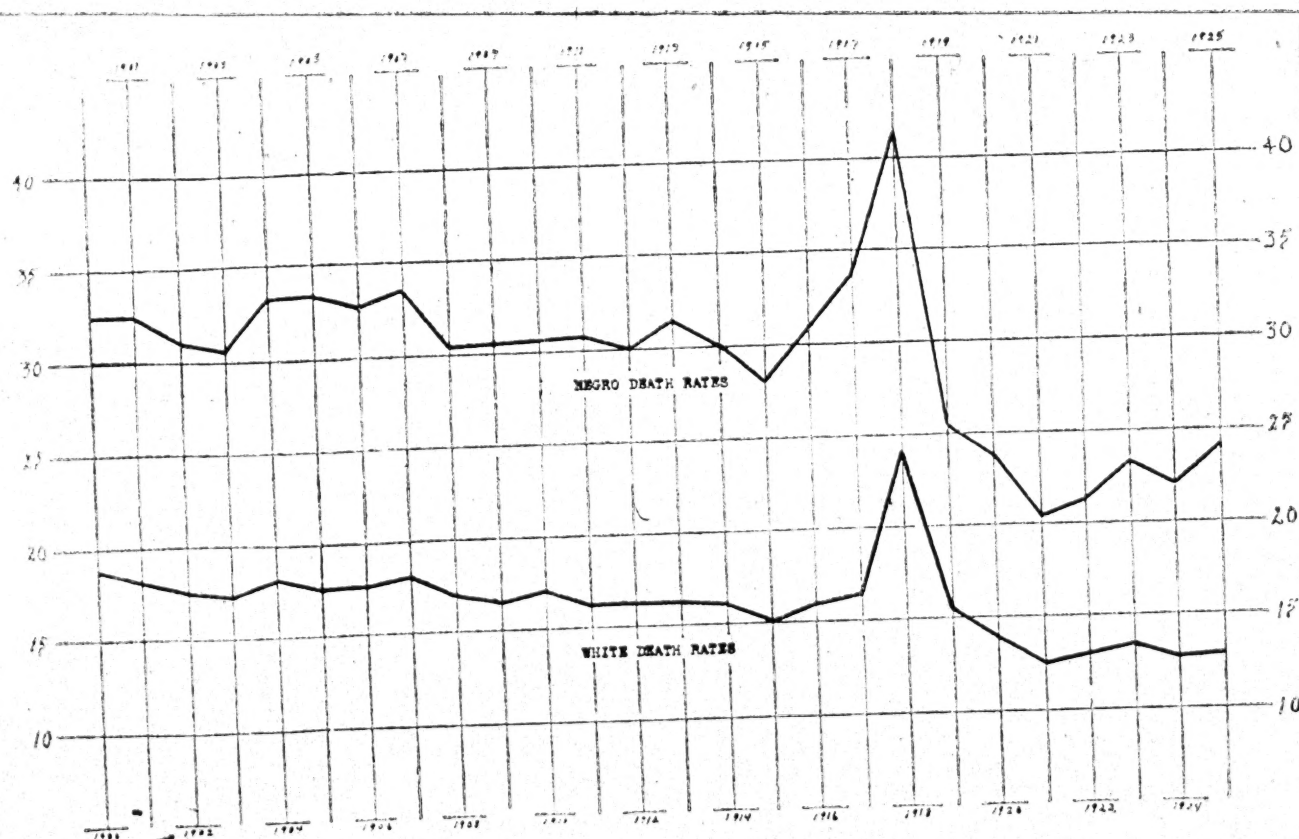
"If you have any heart trouble, follow the doctor's advice in every way and forget about your heart as far as possible. Watch your daily living habits—do not watch your heart. Learn to develop an even, calm attitude toward life. Avoid situations where you become angry or aroused.

"Your exercise should be approved by your physician. Anything that makes you short of breath may be too strenuous. Stay out of doors

as many hours as possible and get ten hours of sleep a night. If you are overweight try a simple reducing diet; if you are underweight follow the doctor's advice about nourishing foods and mode of living. Do not use alcohol and tobacco without your doctor's permission."

While we have tended to stress the ravages made by the "white plague" among the colored inhabitants of Baltimore yet we cannot hope to reduce their excessive death rates, as outlined in last week's issue, until we have also made a concerted and telling attack on this, the second highest cause of Negro deaths locally heart disease.

Death-Rates In Baltimore For A Quarter Century



Deaths per 1,000 of the population for the years 1900-1925 Chart Prepared by the Baltimore Urban League. 3-6-26

DEATH RATE OF NEGRO WORKERS DOUBLE WHITE

Segregation with Its Evils Cause Increase

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15—The death rate among Negro workers in Baltimore is twice that among the white workers. According to the report of the health department for 1925, the death rate among Negro workers was 29.8 for every 1,000 population while for white workers it was but 12.8 for every 1,000 population. Tho the figure for the white worker has remained at about the same level for the past two years, the rate of death among the Negro workers has increased 22.6 over 1924.

Tuberculosis, heart disease, pneumonia, premature birth and injury at birth are among the chief causes of the deaths of the Negro workers, according to the death certificates.

Unsanitary Living Places.

Overcrowding, unsanitary living places are the chief causes behind the high death rate from diseases that can easily be prevented or cured. The Negro worker is forced to live in segregated districts where the houses are badly ventilated and in many sunlight never is seen. Some of the homes the Negro workers are forced to live in have no windows in the room and oftentimes the gas jet must burn day and night. As far as plumbing is concerned it is of the worst. No attempts are made by the landlords to repair the houses or make them fit to live in. All they are concerned with is the making of profits and will go to any extreme to avoid making these homes habitable.

Organize Against Segregation.

The death rate of the Negro will not fall in Baltimore as long as these conditions exist. The rate will continue to increase. There is but one way for the Negro workers to combat these evils and that is thru organizing strong groups of Negro workers in the American Negro labor congress and fighting for better living conditions and against the segregation that is practiced in the big industrial centers of the nation.

Health - 1926

402 INFANTS DIED IN CITY LAST YEAR

One Out Of Every Eight Babies Dies During The First Year.

BIRTH RATE HIGHER THAN AMONG WHITES

Death Rate Higher Too, Washington Has Similar Conditions

By R. Maurice Moss
Secretary Baltimore Urban League

While the birth rate among Negroes is higher than that among whites this advantage is offset by the much higher infant death rate among the babes born to colored mothers.

Take a glance at the accompanying chart. There we have graphically displayed the deaths of babies under one year of age per one thousand births for white and colored during the past two years. The rate for both races fell lower in 1925 than it was in the preceding year but the colored infantile rate remains nearly twice that of the white.

During the year 1925, the births of 14,575 white babies were recorded in the Health Department files. In that same year, 3,334 colored babies looked upon the light of day in the city.

Of the white babies born 992 or 68.1 per cent failed to complete one year of life and of the colored children 402 or 118.9 per cent passed on before their first birthday. In other words, the colored population, which is approximately one sixth as large as the white population, had almost one-fourth as many new arrivals as the whites. But on the other hand this one-sixth of the population lost nearly one-half as many of its new members as was the case with the whites. One out of each eight babies born to colored mothers in this city fails to complete its first year of life.

Same Number in 1924

The factors responsible for the early demise of these 402 colored infants in 1925 have not yet been tabulated by the Health Department. But we have available the factors that were responsible for the deaths

in 1924. Oddly enough exactly the same number of colored babies died here in 1924 as in 1925. The reduced rate last year over the year before is due to the greater number of births in 1925. For 1924 we find that premature birth, diarrhoea and enteritis, pneumonia, and congenital malformations were the primary causes of these little ones passing.

Washington and Baltimore

As compared with other cities in the registration area of the United States which have at least one-tenth of their population colored, Baltimore did not make a bad showing according to the latest figures available, those of 1922. In that year the infant deaths for colored per 1,000 live births in the entire registration area was 127. Baltimore in 1922 had a rate of 134. Kansas City, Kansas, had 172; Norfolk, Va., 144; Richmond Va., 112; Washington, D. C., was the same as Baltimore, 134; Louisville, Ky., 176; and Indianapolis, Ind., 13.

Infantile death rates are always carefully studied by those interested in health problems, for there is no surer barometer of the general health conditions of a community than the record of those who fail to pull through the first year of life. Whether a child when born will survive is determined by many factors, some of which go far back before the day of birth. The health of the parents, particularly the mother, is a tremendous factor. While perhaps no disease but syphilis can be directly transmitted to the child it may inherit a weakness for the disease which the parent has contracted years before its birth.

Sanitary Conditions

It has been demonstrated time and again that raising the general sanitary condition of the districts in which the new arrivals appear will lower the infantile death rate. Communities in which intensive work along general health lines has been carried on show an immediate response in their lower rate of deaths under the one year age.

Prenatal Care

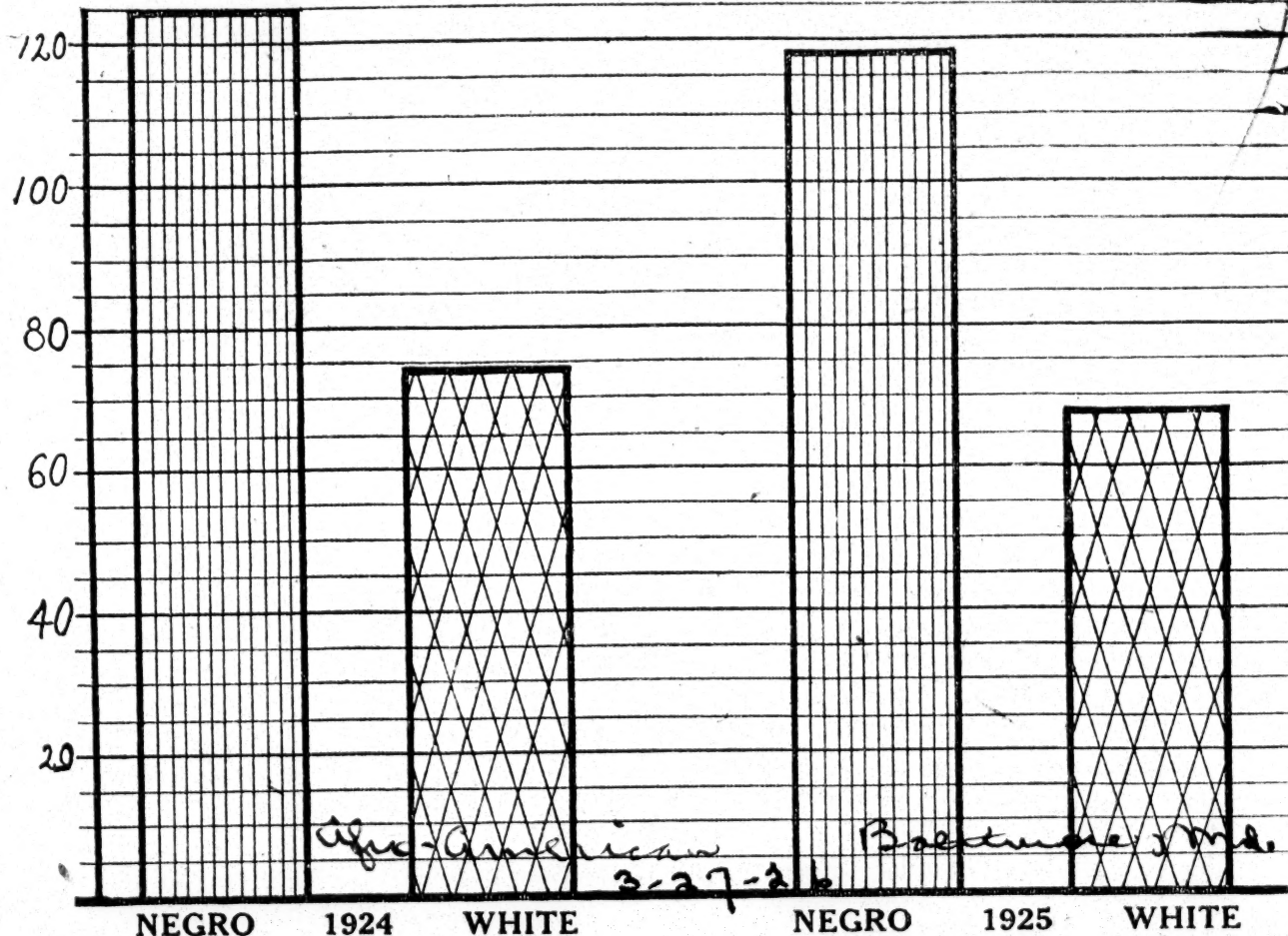
Prenatal care must be taken to the colored mother if we hope to reduce this appalling rate locally. Two lives are at stake whenever a new member of the race is about to be ushered into the world. An early physical examination, the careful practice of personal habits of hygiene and cleanliness, is as essential before the baby is born as afterwards.

Expectant mothers should consult a competent physician and follow his advice as to the best means of caring for themselves and for the little life that is to come.

Health Department nurses and baby welfare clinics are available in this city and every use should be made of their facilities to cut at least in half the percentage of Negro infant deaths. If the local Health Week Committee does nothing else but gather in the babies at its Better Baby contest and introduce the

Maryland.
mothers to the year-round clinics, it will have made a valuable contribution to the reduction of disease and death in Baltimore.

Baltimore's Infant Death Rate Twice White



Deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births 1924-25 white and colored chart prepared by Baltimore Urban League.

T. B. DEATH RATE FOUR TIMES WHITE

Urban League Chart Shows 100 Per cent Decrease In Five Years

DEATHS OCCUR BETWEEN AGES OF 15 AND 45

Open Air, Sunlight, Good Food, Cleanliness Offer Only Cure

R. MAURICE MOSS

Secretary Balto. Urban League
"Tuberculosis is playing a bigger part than any other disease in keeping the colored death rate higher than the white."

So reads a section of the Baltimore Health Department's report for 1923, and this statement is still true. The accompanying chart shows that Negroes have made a very definite improvement in their showing during the past half dozen years. Until 1918 the deaths per 100,000 of the Negro population from tuberculosis were constantly above 500 and frequently as great as 600. Since 1918 it has dropped tremendously and today hovers around 330 per 100,000.

It is still much too high. Last year the rate for the whites was 83.0 and for the colored 338.4, just about four times as great for Negroes as is shown by the inset on the chart. In actual numbers, 339 Negro T. B. deaths were registered last year by the Health Department while the whites, with six times the population, had but 563. Approximately one out of each eight death

certificates filled for Negroes in 1925 carried the notation "tuberculosis."

Tuberculosis is one of the chief causes of death in middle life. About one-third of all the deaths that occur between the ages of 15 and 45 in the United States are from tuberculosis. It is estimated that 100,000 people die in this country each year from this one disease. One of the largest insurance companies reports that one of each eight deaths among its policy holders is attributed to consumption.

And this in spite of the fact that tuberculosis is a preventable disease that the cure for it is known, and that the facilities are at hand. While the Negro has made giant strides in the curtailment of this disease there is no reason why he cannot cut its toll much further.

Tuberculosis is caused by living germs that may exist outside of the human body for long spaces of time in warm, dark places. They are immediately killed by boiling water, in a few hours by direct sunlight, and in a few days by ordinary daylight. If they find their way into the lungs they become attached and rapidly increase in number. A strong healthy person

will resist the germs, but a weak body will not withstand them. A baby is born with tuberculosis but children of consumptive parents are often born weak and may not be able to resist the germs later when introduced into the body.

Tuberculosis germs generally enter the body through the mouth and nose and most often lodge in the lungs, tho they may attack other parts of the body. In the lungs the germs form little lumps called "tubercles," whence the name of the disease. There they grow softer, break open, and are finally expelled by coughing and sneezing. For this reason the sputum of an individual who has the disease is charged with germs.

Unless this pit is destroyed by burning or by disinfectants it may become the most common carrier of the disease to others.

It is possible to have tuberculosis for some time and not know it. The early signs are: a cough, loss of weight, slight fever in the afternoons, spitting blood, and "that tired feeling." If you have these symptoms consult a physician at once. An examination of the chest and anisocopic test of the pitum may discover it. Because it is a germ disease it is preventable and, yes, is curable. The cure is to in- if treated properly in the early stage increase the bodily strength so that it will resist and destroy the germs. The best means are fresh air, good food, rest, and an out-of-door life.

A person who has consumption is not dangerous in the home if he is careful and clean and if he follows the rules to prevent the infection of others. A clean, well ventilated room, careful handling of of the bed and body linen, and the use of separate eating dishes is necessary. Careful destruction of the sputum should be the chief concern.

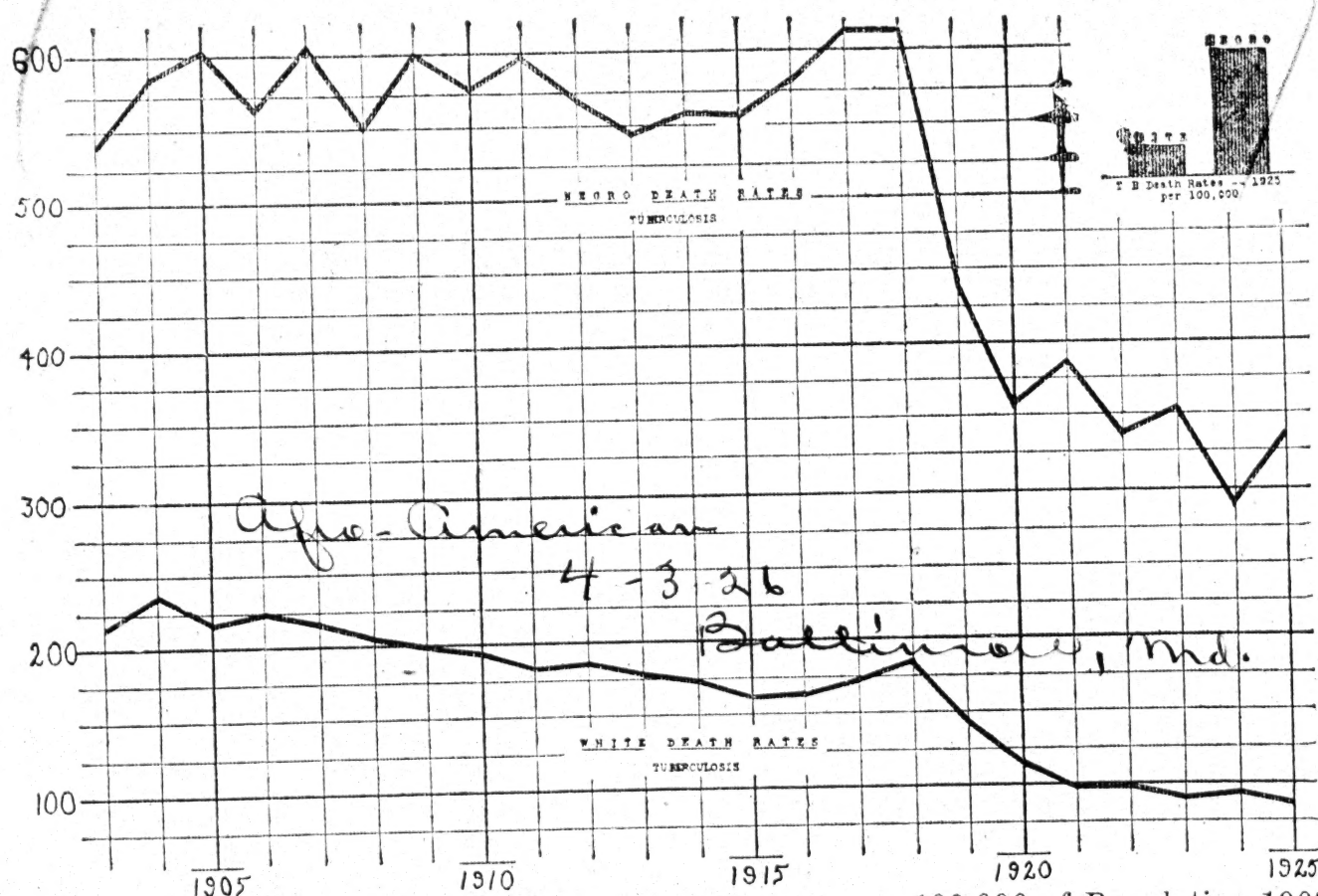
If these can not be provided at home there are two institutions for the care of the colored tubercular patients. One in the city at City Hospital and the other at Henry-ton, Md., where 100 beds are provided with the most modern equipment. A free clinic is provided at Provident Hospital.

But an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and to prevent tuberculosis but two things are needed—destroy the patient's sputum and keep the body in a good, healthy condition, so that it will resist the germs. Bed rooms should have plenty of air for we spend more time there than in any other room. Dirt, dampness, and darkness are the best friends of the tuberculosis germ, while sunshine, pure air, and cleanliness are its greatest enemy. Be happy, enjoy the sunshine, and open air, enjoy your food and rest. A happy disposition is the best tonic one can have.

With the constant improvement in this city and the practice of the of the living conditions of Negroes very simple health rules outlined there is no reason why the present appalling toll exacted by the "white plague" may not be cut to the minimum. Tuberculosis can be pre-

vented and can be cured. It is practically suicide when one dies of this disease with the preventior and cure at hand.

The White Plague Exacts Its Toll



Tuberculosis Death Rates for Whites and Negroes per 100,000 of Population 1903—1925 in Baltimore—Note decline of T. B. since 1920.

Inset: Comparison of T. B. death rates in Baltimore last year for white and colored.

Chart prepared by the Baltimore Urban League

NEGRO BIRTH RATE GREATER THAN WHITE

Mississippi Population Increase Almost Entirely Black.

JACKSON, Miss., June 28.—(AP)—The largest increase in the birth rate among the negroes was almost entirely responsible for the birth rate increase in Mississippi during 1925, it is shown in a tabulation completed today by the bureau of vital statistics. The increase of eight-tenths per thousand population represents an increase of seven-tenths among negroes and one-tenth among whites.

There were 45,564 births in the state last year as compared with 43,960 in 1924, or an increase of 1,604. Of the total increase, 1,558 were among negroes and 46 among whites.

The table shows that fewer births occur in the last three months in the year than at any other similar period, with the largest number in July and August. Births during the first six months of the year were almost equal for the previous months, the report shows.

In January there were 3,910 births; February, 3,914; March, 3,950; April, 3,926; June, 3,819; July, 4,000; August, 4,098; September, 3,770; October, 3,455; November, 3,318, and December, 3,452.

Equal in February.

A unique feature of the report shows that in February of last year the births were equally divided among the whites and the negroes, with 1,957 of each.

In Central Mississippi and the delta there was far more births of negroes than whites while in South Mississippi and along the gulf coast there was a preponderance of white births. In Northeast Mississippi the births were closer to an even proportion, though still a greater percentage among the negro race.

Hinds County Leads.

Hinds County had the largest number of births among the individual counties with a total of 1,653. There were 594 of this total among whites and 1,059 among the negroes.

The total and white and negro births in other counties selected as representative of their section are:

County	Total	White	Black
Adams	492	104	398
Bolivar	1,208	258	950
Clay	497	139	358
Coahoma	997	181	816
Forrest	576	377	199
Hancock	277	198	79
Harrison	1,062	853	209
Hinds	1,653	594	1,059
Jackson	348	258	90
Jones	1,122	841	278
Lauderdale	1,101	645	456
LeFlore	1,008	246	762
Lowndes	515	167	348
Warren	653	293	360
Washington	912	208	704
Yazoo	963	257	706

Health - 1926

Missouri.

KANSAS CITY STAR AND TIMES
JULY 20, 1926

A NEGRO HEALTH SURVEY

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT TO BE PREPARED AFTER CLEAN-UP INQUIRY.

**Dr. W. J. Thompson Revealed "Deplorable Conditions," Says McElroy—
City Plans Condemnations as Remedial Measure.**

Following filing by Dr. William J. Thompson of a comprehensive, illustrated report of a survey made in the negro districts in the city-wide clean-up campaign, it was announced last night by H. F. McElroy, city manager, that the physician had been assigned to make a tuberculosis survey in negro districts.

"Housing conditions in the negro districts are deplorable," said Judge McElroy. "The report by Dr. Thompson on the clean-up campaign proves this by actual photographs. If Kansas City is to be made a healthy place we must not neglect these districts which in the past have been passed by as hopeless."

"I expect the tuberculosis survey of Dr. Thompson will reveal some startling conditions, just as his clean-up report did. For the safety of the community, it is the duty of the city officials, as far as possible, to remedy the situation."

Judge McElroy said if it developed in the survey now being made by Dr. Thompson that persons are compelled to live in houses where tuberculosis has existed, and the places are unfit for human habitation, they may be condemned and ordered torn down. If such a place is capable of being made habitable, this will be ordered, backed by the condemnation order if conditions are not remedied.

"The negroes who live in these places come in contact with the white population every day, on the streets and in their homes," said Judge McElroy. "So the problem is not alone theirs but one of vital interest to every citizen."

URGES NEGRO HOUSING PLAN.

Dr. B. A. H. Jenkins Says More Space Is Needed Here.

"The increase in negro population makes additional space necessary for the adequate and wholesome housing of this large section of our population," Dr. B. A. Jenkins said in a sermon yesterday at the Linwood Christian church.

"The best minds in both races ought to confer calmly and dispassionately as to how to meet the condition and not the theory that confronts us. No limits ought to be placed upon free speech, ex-

cept the limits of self-control and good common sense.

"Furthermore, the recent investigation made by Dr. William J. Thompson, assistant commissioner in the health department of the city, concerning living conditions in the negro district is enough to cause great perturbation and even distress.

"There are great sections where negroes live, in which there is not a single bathroom and no sanitary plumbing. This is dangerous to the health of every one in the city.

"Every one of us, therefore, should do all he can to back up the city government in cleaning out and cleaning up these conditions."

A Health Program Among Negroes To Be Discussed

Plans for the development of a health program among Negroes which will emphasize protection against tuberculosis will be launched at a special meeting this Friday afternoon of prominent Negro citizens to be held at 4 o'clock in the Tuberculosis Society's headquarters, 702 E. Equitable Building. Dr. John A. Davis, attorney-at-law, will preside. It is hoped that a special committee to study the health conditions among Negroes and to work out specific programs will be the immediate outcome of the meeting.

A report on "Turner Open Air School, recently established to restore to health underweight boys and girls, will be made by Mrs. Helen Simpson, who is in charge of the Negro health work of the Tuberculosis Society. This school is operated by the Board of Education and the Tuberculosis Society the same as the open air schools for white children. Other talks will pertain to the building of a community health program for Negroes.

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend are Attorney John A. Davis, Attorney George L. Vaughn, Rev. Chas. Stanley, Edward L. Snyder, M. J. Gilliam, Mrs. Maggie Cannon, Rev. Noah Williams, Miss Beatrice Sydnor, John W. Hays, Herbert S. Davis, Miss Nathalie Sawyer, Rev. R. E. Lee, Edgar Brown, George Anderson, Mrs. Ernest Patillo, Mrs. E. S. Bailey, Miss Anna Segar, Dr. Edward L. Grant, Dr. J. Jerome Peters, Dr. R. C. Haskell, Dr. Edw. J. Davis, Mrs. Homer G. Phillips, Mrs. Mildred Franklin, Mrs. Annie Blair, J. H. Purnell, Miss Lucile Williams, Miss Althea Merchant, Mrs. Ernest Grady, J. H. Clark, Mrs. Mattie D. Young, Mrs. Edw. S. Williams, Mrs. Henry L. Phillips, Miss Helen Robinson, G. H. Martin, Rev. H. H. Jackson, Rev. O. C. Maxwell, and Gordon H. Simpson.

HEALTH CONFERENCE IN NEWARK, N. J.

AMERICAN JOURNAL

APRIL 15, 1926

To Take Place on Friday, April 23rd, At the Robert Treat Hotel. Session Opens at 10 o'clock, Forenoon.

Arrangements have been completed for an all-day Health Conference, on Friday, April 23, at the Robert Treat hotel, Newark, under the auspices of the Essex County Tuberculosis Council and New Jersey Tuberculosis League, in cooperation with state and local departments of health, Board of Managers of Essex Mountain Sanatorium, Essex County Medical Society, 7th and 8th districts, N. J. State Federation of Women's Clubs and the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Perc. Ingalls, of Orange, and Miss Charlotte Sawyer, of Montclair, members of the Council, have undertaken to get representatives from all Women's clubs in the county.

The sessions will open at 10 o'clock, with Mrs. Elizabeth A. Harris, chairman of the Hospital Committee of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, presiding. The following topics will be discussed: "The Place of a Tuberculosis Hospital or Sanatorium in a Community," Dr. Byron M. Harman, Superintendent of Essex Mountain Sanatorium; "The Place of a City Hospital for the Tuberculosis in a Community," Dr. Earl H. Snively, Superintendent, Newark City hospital; "The Place of a Tuberculosis Clinic," Dr. Samuel B. English, Superintendent of N. J. Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases, Glen Gardner.

At the luncheon meeting, presided over by Dr. David B. Corson, Superintendent of Public Schools of Newark, "A Complete Health Education Program for Schools," will be discussed by the following speakers: Commissioner John H. Logan, State Department of Education, Trenton; Mr. Oliver Morelock, Essex County Superintendent of Schools, Newark; Mr. Paul R. Radcliffe, Supervising Principal, Public Schools, Nutley.

At the afternoon session, presided over by Dr. Elmer C. Jackson, chairman, Essex County Tuberculosis Council, the following topics will be discussed: "The Place of Medical Inspection in Finding Cases," Dr.

Edgar A. Ill, member, Newark Board of Education; "The Place of Open Air Schools and Classes," Dr. I. E. Gluckman; "The Place of a Nutrition Department," Miss Addie G. Reynolds, nutrition supervisor, Board of Education, Newark; Miss Edna Y. Bond, nutrition supervisor, N. J. Tuberculosis League.

"Training Teachers for Health Work", will be the topic discussed by Mr. W. Spader Willis, Principal, Newark Normal school; Mr. Harry Sprague, Principal, Montclair Normal school. "Negro Tuberculosis Problem in Essex County," will be discussed by Dr. M. J. Fine, chief, Tuberculosis Division, Newark Board of Health; Dr. W. G. Alexander, chairman, Negro Advisory Committee, Orange.

At the evening session, Dr. H. B. Costill, Director of the State Board of Health, will preside. Dr. Charles V. Craster, health officer of Newark, will present a paper on "Newer Methods in Preventive Work," (scarlet fever, diphtheria, rabies, etc), and the closing address of the conference will be "A Present Day Community Tuberculosis Program," Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
APRIL 14, 1926

League Receives Report on Health Work Among Colored

Progress in health work among colored people is noted in a report of the negro advisory committee of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League made by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Tyler, executive secretary. The report was presented at a meeting Wednesday afternoon at headquarters of the New Jersey Urban League, 212 Bank street.

The report referred particularly to the last three months of work in Essex County. The earlier part of the year, it stated, was devoted to promoting observance of health work throughout the state.

Sixty-one health talks were given in this county in the three months, reaching 3,899 persons. Other means of reaching the people were: Making 445 calls, holding fifty-four poster exhibits, instruction given in four classes and distribution of printed matter.

Health-1926

FEBRUARY 6, 1926

DR. HOFFMAN TELLS OF NEGRO HEALTH

Insurance Company Expert
Says Mental Diseases Increase
—Against Race Mingling.

DR. HARRIS SEES MENACE

Declares Housing Conditions in
Harlem Are Alarming and
Threaten Public Welfare.

Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, who has spent thirty years of research into the problems of negro health, spoke before the National Urban League yesterday. He brought scientific proof to bear out the statement made by Police Commissioner George V. McLaughlin before the league Thursday night, in which he told them that the whites who visit negro sections on slumming parties were "trouble-makers," who should be kept away.

The white man was partly responsible for immortality among negroes, Dr. Hoffman said, and was more to be condemned. The intermingling of the lower groups of both races was responsible for much illegitimacy among negroes, he asserted, quoting the figures as 12.3 per cent. for negroes and 1.4 per cent. for whites. He declared that cancer was increasing among both races, and said infant mortality among negroes was still high, caused by congested housing.

Dr. Hoffman said that mental disease among negroes was increasing. He virtually reversed the statement made in his book, "Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro," published thirty years ago, which said the race was doomed to extinction. Yesterday he said their tendencies toward disease were environmental rather than racial.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, told the convention that the federation invited negroes to membership without discrimination.

Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris spoke on public health at the dinner in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant last night, which concluded the three-day convention of the league.

He declared that housing in the negro sections of the city was an alarming menace to public health, saying that the infant mortality rate in a section of Harlem was 163, compared to 56 on the lower east side. He asserted that one group in the city could not be ignored by health authorities without endangering all and that tu-

berculosis and infant mortality would solve themselves under proper housing and better wages.

Dr. Harris declared that three-fourths of the smallpox in New York City in the last ten years was brought here by negroes who had come North. This, he said, was not a criticism of the negro, but of public health in the South.

Eugene K. Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, presented his report for the year. He said the social service activities of the organization had been widely extended. Leslie P. Hill, Principal of the Cheyney Normal School at Cheyney, Pa., spoke on interracial cooperation.

In the account published yesterday of the morning session of the league it was reported that A. J. Portenar, Chief Mediator of the State Department of Labor, had advised negroes to become strikebreakers to force recognition of their abilities. Mr. Portenar, who says he has been a member of the Typographical Union for forty years, denied yesterday he had made the statement. He asserted that he advised them to become competent mechanics to obtain union recognition. Charles S. Johnson, who was quoted as saying that only four unions invited negroes to membership, declared yesterday that the quotation was inaccurate, since half of the locals of the forty-eight national and international unions include negroes.

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New York.

HARRIS COMMENDS SMITH HOUSING PLAN

Building of Better Homes for
the Poor Would Help Cut

Death Rate, He Says.

New York Times
TO EXTEND SUNNYSIDE IDEA

January 31,
Project Would Mean the Early
Disappearance of Tenements,

Health Chief Believes.

Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris, in an address on "Health and Housing" at a luncheon of the Women's Division of the City Housing Corporation at the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday, praised Governor Smith's recent suggestion that limited dividend corporations be permitted to condemn property required for the erection of wage-earners' homes. Dr. Harris referred to the City Housing Corporation's housing development at Sunnyside, L. I., as the type of organization the Governor had in mind.

If a public health officer dreamed of razing the old obsolete tenements "at one full swoop," said Dr. Harris, he would be regarded as "a wild visionary," but, he added, the furtherance of the idea represented by the Sunnyside improvement would easily mean the early disappearance of the old tenements.

Would Help Cut Death Rate.

Governor Smith's proposal to give to limited dividend corporations engaged in housing the poor and moderate wage-earner the right to condemn property would help reduce the infant mortality rate, the Commissioner added. He praised the undertaking at Sunnyside as a "humanitarian investment."

After remarking that it was no accident that the mortality rate from tuberculosis was higher in some sections of the city than in others, the Health Commissioner declared that as a rule the percentage of deaths was greater in the crowded sections. Yet, he said, in the district around the Battery, with a population of only sixty-two to the acre, the mortality rate was very high. The reason was that the housing in that section was of such a poor character.

At the same time, Dr. Harris pointed out, Sanitary Area 26, bounded by East Third Street and East Ninth Street from Avenues B to D, with 650 persons per acre, did not have as high a mortality rate as might be expected.

He assigned as the reason that the Jewish group in that section had long ago paid the assessment of bad housing conditions and that they had developed a sort of racial immunity. Tracing the migration of residents of this district to Harlem and the Bronx, he said that in the new localities the death rate was still lower and that when they moved to Riverside Drive the rate again dropped.

Promises Relief for Negroes.

Dr. Harris spoke with sympathy of the high mortality rate among negroes in New York and after declaring they were suffering an undue burden he said they should profit by the idea of the limited dividend corporation. He hoped there would be "many Sunnysides for the negro."

Alexander M. Ring, President of the corporation, explained that homes for 275 families were built last year at a cost of \$2,000,000, and that by the end of the Summer accommodations for 640 families at a cost of \$2,000,000 would have been completed. He said the corporation's dividend was limited to 6 per cent., and that it had a surplus of \$171,000, having paid the Government a tax of \$32,000 last year.

Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, a director, thanked the women's division for its voluntary work on behalf of better housing for the moderate wage earner.

2 PER CENT OF PEOPLE SICK IN U. S. EACH DAY

Each Person Loses 8 Days'
Work a Year by Illness.

(By New York World News Service.)
NEW YORK, March 31.—Two per cent of persons in this country are sick to-day. Regular duties amount to about 2,300,000 per day, or about two per cent of the entire population.

This fact was broadcast today from Station WJZ by Dr. Edgar J. Corwin, director of the hospital information bureau of the United Hospital Fund.

Dr. Corwin said the committee on waste in industry of the Federated American Engineering Societies has found that the average time loss per person through illness is eight working days a year.

Uncharted Race Lines.

A discussion of various phases of the relationship of Negroes to American life conducted by the National Urban league in New York serves to show how very little real knowledge is possessed of race distinctions and their significance.

The most outstanding statement made in this discussion came from the consulting physician of one of the nation's largest insurance companies, a man who has spent thirty years in research into the problem of Negro health. That statement is a denial of an utterance he made many years ago. Instead of saying, as he formerly said, that the Negro race is doomed to extinction, he now affirms that their tendency toward disease is environmental rather than racial.

That statement is supported by another, made by Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris, who declared that three-fourths of the smallpox in New York in the last ten years had been brought by Negroes coming north but that this was a criticism of public health in the south, not a criticism of the Negro.

All this simply goes to show how little really is known about the general subject of race. We are still dealing with superficial and minor phases of the question. It has been believed that the Negro was peculiarly susceptible to disease. Now this particular be-

lief is abandoned. But what about the other easy generalities about racial characteristics?

The scientist admits that the whole subject is largely unexplored. The psychologist has found little to emphasize save individual differences. The thoughtless and uninformed are caught by affirmations of superiority and inferiority, by blanket descriptions

Church Forum to Present Health Program

A health and welfare program for the Abyssinian Baptist Church Community Forum, 132 West 138th street, is being arranged by its President, Dr. J. H. Smith, for Thursday at 8 o'clock. The speakers will tell you interesting facts about Housing and Health.

Dr. Jago Galdston, Director Bureau of Health Education, Department of Health, will tell you "Some Fundamentals of Good Health"; Mr. James H. Ebert, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, will talk on "Housing"; Mrs. Mabel D. Keaton, Executive Secretary, Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee, will suggest "Ways to Keep your Children Healthy."

There will also be good music and plenty of time for answering your questions.

NEW YORK CITY SUN

JUNE 12, 1926

Negro Health in New York.

Of the 6,251,817 estimated population of New York city in 1925 it was figured that 178,615 were negroes and the death rate in this group from a number of causes was disproportionately high. From pulmonary tuberculosis, for example, 67 out of 100,000 whites died; of negroes the number was 357. The pneumonias carried off 127 whites to the 100,000 and 390 negroes. From all causes the negro death rate was more than double that of the whites.

This situation led the Department of Health to question the established negro physicians in the city in the hope of finding a way in which it might be remedied. "There is an interesting unanimity in the answers," it reports, and it quotes a letter by Dr. P. F. Anderson as listing most of the factors cited by the others. Dr. ANDERSON's analysis began with this paragraph:

"Ignorance, cherished superstitions and false knowledge often govern negroes in illnesses and hamper recoveries. Young negroes show patriarchal obedience to the aged—the aged are, in a large measure, fatalists. They are willing to leave all to whatever their fate may be, the fatalism that has cursed the Orient for centuries. This fatalism exasperates the physician, for it ties his hands and tends to nullify his efforts."

Negroes stricken with disease do nothing about it until its severity becomes apparent; as long as the victims are comfortable they are content. Dr. ANDERSON admits that whites are not guiltless of such neglect, but he remarks that "the history of the negro is one of ter-

"rible physical and mental anguish, and anything less is nothing to him." He adds:

"The negro was plunged into civilization and did not go through those ages of philosophical contemplation and instructive observation which ordered the lives of men preceding scientific knowledge."

A disproportionately high mortality and morbidity rate in any group in the population records a menace not only to the members of that group but to all other residents of the community. In "Put Yourself in His Place" CHARLES READE made plain the folly and futility of shutting the eyes to the physical condition of any section of the population. Fortunately for New York, health conditions in its great negro colony are not forgotten by the authorities or ignored by enlightened residents of the town. The Department of Health is able to say that New York negroes themselves are "making a most praiseworthy effort to improve the economic and environmental conditions," and that the improvements made by them in the last quarter century are "encouraging."

WHITE FOLKS ARE NOT SUPERSTITIOUS—BUT

Doctors Cite Old Medical Notions — Old Superstitions Flourish Despite All Advances Made by Science

Medical superstition, almost as old as civilization itself, still persists in America, despite the advance of science, and in some cases constitutes a real menace.

Racial superstitions of sons of and medical "notions" of the leisure, combined with the middleman's faith in cults and bottled cures, hold back the health of today, the city health commissioner and two physicians of Bellevue Hospital told the Associated Press.

"Superstitions with regard to communicable diseases are a means today," said Dr. Louis I. Harris, health commissioner. "It is less of a disease, but more dangerous, for a parent to prescribe the thumping of the spine of his child, ill with diphtheria, instead of the use of anti-toxin, than it ever was for a man to carry a horse chestnut in his pocket as a cure for rheumatism."

"The 'drug store diagnosis' is a dangerous practice of the sick man, who

makes a snap decision on what is ailing him and goes into a drug store and purchases his own 'suitable' remedy. For him 'malaria' often covers a cancer, tuberculosis or some other serious disease."

Among the amusing superstitions recalled by Dr. Harris are the use of the bread and butter poultice for boils, the tying of a piece of pork about a sore throat and the many weird mixtures of the Chinese pharmacopeia made of bugs, herbs, weeds and small animals.

"Red flannel as a bodily talisman and the molasses and sulphur of spring's most common internal approach may be passed, according to Bellevue's medical authorities, but there remain many odd racial and regional superstitions with which they come in contact.

"Babies of Assyrian mothers come in with their eyes heavily ringed with a thick, black substance, rather like graphite," said Dr. J. E. Sutton, pediatrician of Bellevue. "On inquiry, they tell us that it is a mysterious mineral that is obtainable only in Beirut. They send home for it because 'it makes the babies' eyes strong.'"

Polish and Slavic mothers will not cut the lumpy snarls that collect in their children's hair. To do so would be 'bad luck,' they say—the lumps give protection against the 'evil eye.' "Also, we have the greatest difficulty in persuading some mothers to wash the tops of the babies' heads—the cradle caps—which they don't dare to touch for fear of injuring the child's brain."

"The most harmful medical fallacy that seems to be particularly cherished in well-to-do families today is the idea that to expose a child to sunlight will permanently injure his eyes," said Dr. C. H. Smith, senior Pediatrician of Bellevue.

"We see many children with rickets, a bone deficiency disease, who have become so because their parents carefully shield them from the sunlight."

"Every child needs sunlight, and the more tanned children are the better it is for them. Mothers should realize that they can lay their very young children to their sides in the sun, and so shield their eyes or arrange their caps in such a way that their eyes alone are protected. Every child should have at least an hour's sunlight daily."

NEGRO HEALTH IN NEW YORK

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Negroes stricken with disease do nothing about it until its severity becomes apparent; as long as the victims are comfortable they are content. Dr. Anderson admits that whites are not guiltless of such neglect, but he remarks that "the history of the Negro is one of terrible physical and mental anguish, and anything less is nothing to him." He adds:

"The Negro was plunged into civilization and did not go through those ages of philosophical contemplation and instructive observation which ordered the lives of men preceding scientific knowledge."

A disproportionately high mortality and morbidity rate in any group in the population records a menace not only to the members of that group but to all other residents of

the community. In "Put Yourself in His Place," Charles Reade made plain the folly and futility of shutting the eyes to the physical condition of any group. The Department of Health is able to say that New York Negroes themselves are "making a most praiseworthy effort to improve the economic and environmental conditions," and that the improvements made by them in the last quarter century are "encouraging."

LIFE SPAN GROWS, DR. EMERSON SAYS

Columbia Professor Describes
Health Improvement Since
He Was Born Here.

WARNS OF SMALLPOX RISE

He Tells Social Workers of Menace
From "Foolish Objectors
to Vaccination."

A comparison of the average span of life of a New Yorker fifty or sixty years ago and today was made by Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor of Public Health and Hygiene, Columbia University, in his discussion of medicine and social improvement last night before social workers in the Free Synagogue, 40 West Sixty-eighth Street. Commenting on the health records, just before the Civil War, Dr. Emerson said:

"When I was here in New York my parents faced a situation which none of you have confronted in this city. At that time one of every four babies born in New York was sure to die. There were 400 deaths each year from tuberculosis among every 100,000 of the city's population. Most of these victims were either the heads or the chief support of families.

"The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor had to maintain the non-supporting members of these broken family units, and sometimes to provide for the widow and child throughout a period of fifteen years. Only a fraction of this mortality is due to tuberculosis now. In other words, we have succeeded in raising the family unit to the longevity point where the children usually reach the age of self-support before deprived of one or both parents. Instead of long support of such dependents it is now comparatively brief.

"At that time the average expectation of life was forty years. Now it is approximately fifty-eight years. Tuberculosis is still one of the most dangerous diseases affecting social life, though it is rated in fifth place as a dangerous communicable disease and soon will be relegated to sixth place.

"The greatest social service must depend upon preventative medicine for general health improvement, the cooperation of the individual, a relation between patient and physician. It is no use to talk unless the people are convinced of the necessity of special action of their own. The application is an individual, not a group matter."

Dr. Emerson commented on the rec-

ord of 53,000 cases of smallpox in this country with the statement that if the "foolish objectors to vaccination have their way this malady is sure to increase." He said that 75 per cent. of disease was preventable.

'Y' Boy Wins Physical Fitness Contest

Willis Hanks, age 16, won the Physical Fitness Contest held under the auspices of the Citizens' Forum and was awarded a gold medal.

The contest was held at Public School 136, which is the meeting place of the Citizens' Forum.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Holliday
DEC 16 1926

SEEK FUNDS FOR HEALTH WORK IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Funds are being sought by the city health department to secure the services of a dentist in the negro schools of the city during the month of January, according to Miss Virginia M. Gibbs, supervisor of nurses.

The state department of health has supplied Dr. Holliday to work in December, but he will not be able to complete his work in that length of time, according to Miss Gibbs.

An appeal will be made to both white and negro citizens to contribute money to enable the department to complete the work. Dr. Holliday is at present working at the Fairview school.

Health - 1926

Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram

JAN 14 1926

BIRTHS INCREASE AND DEATHS DROP DURING PAST YEAR

Gain of 318 in Births and Decrease
of Eighteen in Deaths in
City During 1925.

Less deaths and more births than in 1924, and a net gain from a statistical standpoint of 318 in births over deaths for the year are shown in vital statistics for the year or 1925, compiled by the city health department.

There were 516 births locally during 1925, as compared with 198 deaths. The net gain in population of 318 is an increase in this respect of thirty-five over the 1924 figure. Deaths last year totaled 198, as compared with 216 in the previous year, or a decrease in deaths of eighteen.

Of the 516 infants born here during 1925, 237 were of white parents and 179 of colored. In 1924 there were 334 white babies and 165 colored. Thus there was an increase in white births in 1925 of three, while colored births showed a gain of fourteen over the previous year.

More Colored Deaths

There were eighteen more colored deaths here last year than white, the former figure being 107 as compared with 91 white deaths. In 1924 there were 129 colored deaths and 96 white deaths, or thirteen more colored deaths and five more white deaths. The death figures are, of course, for residents only.

The month of April boasted the largest number of births, 54, while June was a close second with 53. There were more deaths in May, a total of 28, than any other month of the year, with February and March tied for second place with twenty-one each. The greatest number of white births were recorded in April, while the same month tied with June and December in total of colored births.

Monthly Totals

The months and the total number of deaths, both white and colored, follow:

January, 19; February, 21; March, 21; April, 11; May 28; June, 20; July, 15; August, 11; September, 16; October, 10; November, 12, and December, 14.

The total number of births recorded each month of 1925 follow:

January, 12; February, 27; March, 51; April, 54; May, 41; June, 53; July, 44; August, 45; September, 45; October 13; November, 49, and December, 49.

Hendersonville, N. C. News

JUN 2 1926

SEGREGATING THE NEGRO

Negroes are joining white people in the appeal for homes. They say they can't find adequate quarters. The raid under way on unsanitary privies, many of which are jointly used by several homes grouped in a community, will probably close some of the most dilapidated houses where owners don't feel warranted in further improvements and expenditures.

Objection has been made by white people to efforts to further house colored people in some sections.

Hasn't the time come for the white people to exercise leadership and establish a community for the colored where there will be comparatively few if any white people to raise objections?

Hasn't the time come for a campaign to build houses of a little better type than those built in former periods to house the negroes because the latter are able to pay higher rents?

NEGROES INTERESTED IN HEALTH CAMPAIGN

GREENSBORO N. C. NEWS

JULY 4, 1926

More Negroes Than Whites
Seek Immunization from Ty-
phoid and Diphtheria.

SECOND ROUND MONDAY

Negroes are responding better than whites to the invitation of the county health department to take toxin anti-toxin for diphtheria and anti-typhoid serum, according to the records of the first week of the annual clinic being conducted by Dr. R. M. Buie, county health officer, and his assistants. Miss Elizabeth Pratt and Miss Ella Wells, registered nurses. The toxin anti-toxin and the anti-typhoid serum are both administered three times, and each community center in the western section of the county is to be visited in three consecutive weeks, both treatments being given free of charge.

Miss Pratt and Miss Wells visited Bass Chapel, Longview and Gethsemane yesterday morning, and to Longview goes the record of tying the Hilltop school section, which on last Monday produced not one person to take either of the treatments. The two nurses tarried at Longview for 40 minutes yesterday morning, 10 minutes longer than scheduled, and they gave it up for a wasted stay.

At Bass Chapel, 40 negroes were treated, while at Gethsemane, 17 whites appeared for immunization. The same three places will be visited again next Saturday morning.

The second round for the giving of the second injections of the treatments will be started Monday and continue through the week. Goshen will be visited from 8:30 to 9:30; Sumner from 10 to 11 Monday morning. Monday afternoon the schedule calls for Hilltop, 2 to 3; Red Hill, 3:30 to 4, and Oak Shade, 4 to 5.

The same itinerary as started last week will be followed again, and the final swing around the community centers will be made the week of July 12.

SEP 3 1926

NEGRO DEATH RATE HERE HAS REDUCED

Survey of Negro Population
In Durham Shows Fair
Living Conditions

In an effort to reduce the death rate among negroes here, a survey of living conditions was made at the request of the board of health by the local branch of the National Negro Business league, which compiled an interesting list of statistics concerning the negro conditions.

Approximately 15,000 of the 42,258 population in 1925 were negroes. Nearly 3,000 dwellings in the city are occupied by about 3,600 negro families, with around 200 out of every 1,000, owning their homes. The statistics show that in these houses an average of 12 occupants to 10 rooms is found. Due to health education which has been taught by the local board in the past years the living conditions are good. The report shows that one half of the negro population is children.

The death rate during the past year has been decreased considerably with only five children being reported against 35 for last year.

Black Babies Held Only Slightly Affected by

Diphtheria

Pacific Defender
(News Service)

RALPHIGH, N. C.—According to the recent report of the Vital Statistics Bureau of the State Board of Health, diphtheria was fatal to 11 of the 50 infants who were attacked by the disease during the past year. The report disclosed that children under one year of age suffered more from the effects of the disease than children of other ages. One and two-year-old children suffered heavily from the effects of the disease. Of the 366 three-year-old children who contracted the disease, 44 died, while 35 of the four-year-old of the 366 contracting the

disease died.

The report shows that the white race was more susceptible to the disease than the colored race, 2769 of the former contracting the disease as compared with 593 colored. The report also indicated that 40 cases were reported without any mention of race being made.

ROCKWOOD URGES SURVEY TO HALT COLORED DEATHS

Alarmed at Increase in
City's Negro Mortality
Because of Possible
Wholesale Effects.

The colored man in Cleveland is dying twice as fast as the white man.

Since 1920, the total of deaths of all races has remained virtually stationary. In the same six years, colored deaths have increased 80 per cent.

In 1924 and 1925, the mortality among Negroes was greatest. In 1920, 722 died; in 1924, 1,139, and last year 1,175.

"Why is it?" Health Commissioner Harry L. Rockwood asked yesterday. "When something like this happens, it is a sign that something is radically wrong in our social setup."

Rockwood recommended that the Welfare Federation, the Cleveland Foundation, or some other civic institution conduct an extensive survey of living conditions, employment, birthplace, disease and other things that affect the lives of people.

Housing Conditions.

"The job is bigger than my organization can handle," he said. "We can minister to them when they're sick, and prevent disease to some extent through inoculation, but we can't change conditions which make fifteen or twenty families live in a single house originally designed for one family."

"I would hesitate to name positively the one fundamental cause, but if I were to express my opinion I'd say it was landlords and housing conditions."

Here are the figures which caused Commissioner Rockwood to sit up and take notice:

	Total deaths.	Colored deaths.	Per-centage colored.
1901.....	5,834	121	2.1
1902.....	6,134	117	1.9
1903.....	6,476	143	2.2
1910.....	8,034	156	1.9
1911.....	7,967	210	2.6
1912.....	8,149	163	2.1
1913.....	8,842	184	2.1
1920.....	9,997	752	7.5
1921.....	8,705	679	7.9
1922.....	8,743	724	8.2

1923.....	9,018	940	9.1
1924.....	9,287	1,139	12.3
1925.....	9,706	1,175	12.1

If Cleveland's white population were dying as fast as its colored population, it would mean 23,500 deaths a year.

What causes the heavy mortality among colored people? Inability to stand the cold northern climate?

"I don't think so," said Rockwood. "You'd think that a cold climate would increase respiratory diseases. These aren't the principal cause of the deaths. And why did white people die so quickly during the flu epidemic when colored people seemed to be relatively immune?"

AN UNRIGHTEOUS SURVEY AND THE NEGRO

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, was recently the subject of a survey by its Chamber of Commerce.

The effort was to discover something about its Negro population.

The principal results of the discovery were disclosed in the following facts:

- 1—That the death rate of the Negro is high.
- 2—That housing conditions are bad and over crowded.
- 3—That real estate dealers are making conditions worse by raising rents.

The last named fact is the sum of the causes; the other two are merely the effects.

We suppose that this Chamber of Commerce was looking for a means by which to help the situation. In that case, their starting point would be some means of regulating the housing conditions and requiring sanitary provisions under regulations that would provide wholesome living quarters.

This condition will be found in any city where industry attracts a large number of Negroes. There is nothing new in the findings. A survey of the city of Birmingham would show a situation comparatively as dangerous. The problem is an old one that grows more complex with the building up of large industrial communities. The solution is easy if it is approached from the angle where the responsibility centers.

As long as any city denies sanitary protection to a part of its population and fails to regulate the tenantry of the laborer and to restrict the housing conditions to decency, that part of its population must be a menace to the health of the city and keep its aggregate death rate high.

We can point to places in Birmingham where there are from six to eight huts occupying the space of one;

where sanitary conditions would be impossible without the hope of remedy from any but a municipal source. They are all rented at a good price and paid for as regularly as if they were decent.

We do not imagine that the city could very well regulate rents, but it can regulate the spacing of the houses, require adequate sanitary facilities and make possible streets in areas where working people live.

An occasional bath is no guarantee against the spread of disease germs when foul air and foul linen are circulating from huddles of hovels into every quarter of the city with contaminating effect.

The death rate of the Negro is high and the death rate of the white is much higher than it would be if an honest, unselfish effort were made to remedy the causes for bad health conditions among Negroes.

The point of contact between the Negro and the white man is close enough to keep the health level of both lower than what it should be, because the white man deceives himself by thinking that the health conditions of the Negro does not affect him.

He welcomes the influx of Negroes into industrial centers as an added source of labor and commercial revenue. In trying to increase his profits and at the same time feed his ancient grudge, he exposes both himself and his capital to a loss much greater than his gain. The Negro could live up to wholesome surroundings if he could command the means and the influence to have them, and all the surveys that we know anything about have been made more to prevent than to assure them.

It is worse than silly to aimfully enforce conditions that cause a high death rate and when a survey discovers the effect of the aim, to babble about the menace that might be prevented with more ease than it was caused.

It is queer that these people usually start a-tugging at the tail-end of the problem where the economic interests of the Negro are involved.

They are willing to trace effects as long as the line of direction does not lean toward their door as a cause. They are willing to propose remedies as long as the remedies do not involve the expenditure that add value and give prestige to Negro interests.

DEATH RATE LOW; CLAIMS SAVANT

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 21. — Dr. Henry H. Proctor of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the principal speaker at the closing mass meeting of Negro Health Week at Memorial Hall, under auspices of the Negro Civic Welfare League, Sunday afternoon.

The speaker emphasized the native hardihood of the colored citizens as a basis of decreasing the annual mortality.

Dr. Proctor, who is a noted author, lecturer and divine, and a graduate of Fisk and Yale universities, stated in part that "The colored race springs from hardy stock, a fact indicated by its survival of the middle passage and the rigors of slavery. This is further attested to by the fact that the race not only survived emancipation but doubled its numbers in the first half of our century. Our exploits in the World War gave further proof of the race's hardihood, inheriting as we did muscles of steel from slavery's hard gymnasium."

Dr. Proctor further emphasized the fact that the Negro death rate was decreasing rapidly. Among the reasons given for the decrease are 4,000 colored physicians, 1,500 dentists and 3,500 nurses coupled with a growing intelligence and improved economic status on the part of the race.

Representative reports on Negro Health Week were read by Dr. C. Aleshaire Neal, County Department of Health; Mr. Wm. Caliman of the Stowe School; Mrs. Laura V. Cuni and Dr. Jerome Zeigler from the Michael M. Shoemaker Health and Welfare Center; Dr. R. E. Clarke, from the Cincinnati Medical Association.

Health Center Is Opened In Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O., May 13.—The spirit to fight for racial emancipation from conditions both onerous and undeserved was manifested by the presence of several hundred white persons and Negroes at the opening ceremonies of the Michael M. Shoemaker Health and Welfare Center, 667 West Fourth Street, last week. Eight speakers, including

Mayor Seasongood, succeeded in a few minutes in establishing the significance of the welfare movement in its relation to future social happiness and prosperity.

There were tears of happiness in the eyes of many over the successful establishment of a welfare center in the heart of the Negro community. Whole families—parents with their children—sat in the one-time ballroom of the Shoemakers—hearkening with rising courage to the words of hope extended by men of the white and black races.

No longer were Negro conditions in Cincinnati to be neglected as they were in past years, they were told. No longer would the disease-breeding tenements be permitted to stand, or filth or rubbish allowed to collect, or medical and social attention be denied them. No longer, indeed, they were promised, would the Negroes of Cincinnati be denied the chance due them by divine right. They would be given an understanding, helping hand that would aid them to a higher and more fortunate life.

Community Chest Backs It

The Shoemaker Center is being financed by the Community Chest and the Council of Social Agencies, and many of the foremost welfare workers of Cincinnati have been identified with the struggle in making its existence a reality. The spirit displayed yesterday and at Saturday's inspection was, therefore, one of hopeful victory.

The Negro Civic Welfare Association of Cincinnati, of which James H. Robinson is executive secretary, is the general sponsor of the Shoemaker Center and the clearing house for the Negro work of the Community Chest in Cincinnati.

The throwing off by the Negro race of its own inertia is the greatest problem confronting it, Miss M. Edith Campbell, a member of the Board of Directors of the Negro Civic Welfare Association, presiding officer at the meeting, said in her opening remarks. She introduced Mayor Seasongood as a man who "understood the greatness of simplicity and the simplicity of greatness."

"When we consider the intolerable conditions that have existed right here in this community," said Mayor Seasongood, "then we begin to understand just what this institution means for the good of all Cincinnati. In the past the Negro 9 per cent. of the city's population has contributed 30 per cent. to Cincinnati's death rate from tuberculosis; pneumonia has claimed three times more victims here than among the whites, and disease also has raged wantonly."

Old Home is Center

"When you people are subjected to better conditions it has been proved that you have a death rate that is as low and often lower than that of the white race. So I know that this new force among you will be widely felt and I know that conditions will be improved.

"That Cincinnati is able quickly to adapt itself to innovations is exemplified in this fine old mansion, built nearly a hundred years ago in what was then the fashionable part of town, and last year given to the Community Chest in memory of Michael Shoemaker. A great need having been felt in the Negro section, this venerable and spacious building is commandeered to play its part in community destiny.

"I want to impress upon you that anything which has for its purpose the diminution of crime and bad conditions in this city is of deep interest to the new administration. This is a city for all—regardless of color, race or creed. If there is anything that you feel is wrong be sure to come at once and tell us. Colonel Sherrill and I are always eager to hear from you to help you.

CONNERS LEADS HEALTH DRIVE

One hundred people representing many walks of life responded to the invitation of Mr. William R. Conners, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, to attend a meeting in the Central Avenue Bath House *Cleveland* *Monday* *7-10-26* under the auspices of the Health Council of the Association of which Dr. James A. Owens is president. The special speaker was Dr. H. L. Rockwood, health commissioner, who delivered a very timely address on "The Effect of Negro Migration on the Cleveland Health Problem." Dr. Oliver A. Taylor and Dr. Charles Garvin delivered addresses which were pertinent and were warmly received. Judge Adams was also a very interesting speaker, as well as Miss Virginia Wing, executive secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, who presented practical measures for meeting the problem. She recommended medical advice, then heed of same, and then the observation of the health of the people. She was well received.

Mr. Conners in an exhibit of several well prepared charts showed that the death rate of the Negro population in American cities is nearly twice the mortality of the whites. Department of Health statistics, ac-

ording to Mr. Conners, show that of all the deaths from tuberculosis Cleveland 29 per cent are credited to members of our group while they make up only 6 per cent of the entire population.

Health - 1926

Pennsylvania.

PHILA. PA. PUBLIC LEDGER
JANUARY 31, 1926

MARKED ADVANCE SEEN IN PHILADELPHIA HEALTH

Tuberculosis Committee Reports Progress in War on Disease

A marked advance in the general health of Philadelphians during 1925 is reported by the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee. The annual report of Harvey Dee Brown, director, issued last week, gives information regarding the progress made against disease in this city.

A clinic for Negroes was established last May; in June, at Chestnut Hill, there was a demonstration of the sun-cure, in September a full-time medical secretary was added to the staff; in October a demonstration of school nursing was started in four parochial schools.

In the year three sessions of the Philadelphia Tuberculosis Conference were held, with 400 persons attending.

The sun-cure was applied to thirty-four children. Seventy-two parochial school children were enrolled in a health crusade with a total of 31,959 children. The council was handicapped in its efforts to reach the remainder of the schools by lack of funds.

In the last year, 2091 health examinations were made in sixteen plants. At the Whitman Company's plant, 1240 employes were examined and a health service was started, with a clinic, physician and nurse.

Health- 1926

FEB 12 1926

HEALTH CONTEST IN COLORED SCHOOLS

Child Health Demonstration Be- gins Campaign, Offering Silver Loving Cup

An interesting health contest conducted by the Child Health Demonstration for the children of the colored schools is just opening, and much interest is being displayed. The winner of the contest is to be that school which has the highest percentage of children who have had both the smallpox and the typhoid vaccination, and will be presented with a handsome silver loving cup, appropriately engraved.

Each child who takes both vaccinations will be given a certificate to keep, and the school with the best record, regardless of size will get the cup as a permanent possession.

The conditions of the contest are as follows:

The child must have had complete inoculation (3 consecutive doses) against typhoid fever within the past three years, or have had typhoid fever within the past three years (since Jan. 15, 1923).

The child must have had either (1) successful vaccination against smallpox in the past four years (since Jan. 15, 1922), or (2) old scar, and one attempt at vaccination in the past four years, or (3) two unsuccessful attempts at vaccination in the past year (since Jan. 15, 1925), or (4) smallpox in the past ten years.

If the inoculation has been done by of Burt and the negro elementary schools the Child Health Demonstration, the child can secure a certificate from the office (the teacher may get these for the children by applying at the office) Certificates will be based on the Demonstration's records. If the inoculation has been done by a private physician, the child must secure from him a certificate which must be turned in

to the Demonstration office for recording.

If the child has had either disease, he must secure from his physician a certificate to that effect.

The contest is to close March 31. The Cup will be awarded at the annual field meet early in April.

The percentage will be based on the average daily attendance at the schools as shown by the last two months of school reports preceding the closing of the contest.

How to secure inoculations:

In cases where schools have not had inoculations, they may secure them by requesting the Child Health Demonstration to come out and give inoculations in the school, provided at least 50 per cent of the children want them. Children may go to their own doctors, or may come to the Bradley Academy, Murfreesboro, between 2 and 4:30 p. m., on Friday afternoon. In cases where they go to their own doctors, they must secure certificates which are to be turned in to the Demonstration.

eye-openers and has demonstrated just how badly such an examination was needed here. Each morning at 11 o'clock she lectures in the auditorium of the Burt high school to selected groups on special subjects.

This year ten counties were named as demonstration fields for the work of physical examinations. The counties won this special privilege by reporting as much as \$25 realized on the sale of anti-tuberculosis seals.

APR 16 1926
**COLORED HEALTH
EXPERT IS HERE**
EXAMINATIONS MADE IN NEGRO
SCHOOLS BY DR. M. E. COLEMAN
THIS WEEK

A health survey of the student bodies in Clarksville is being conducted this week by Dr. M. E. Coleman, managing director of the colored department of the Tennessee antituberculosis association, in which employment she has been engaged for the past six years. The director came here this week with the intention of completing the survey by Saturday, but the large student body has compelled her to remain over into next week.

The results of the physical examinations made by Dr. Coleman have been

Tennessee

Sheppard-Towner Act and the Negro

(Concluded From Last Week.)

Virginia organized classes for her midwives three years ago. At each class the midwife is taught the necessity for cleanliness, the danger of giving drugs, the importance of calling a doctor at the first appearance of a dangerous symptom, the use of silver-nitrate in the treatment of gonorrhea, the blindness of the newborn, and the prompt reporting of the birth.

The State Board of Health has adopted a regulation bag with simple equipment and a white uniform which each registered midwife is required to use. The difference in appearance between the old type of midwife and the new one is almost unbelievable, and in a number of States the physicians have reported a marked improvement in their practice. It is believed and hoped that sooner or later the patient and painstaking instruction of the midwife will show results in lowered maternal and infant mortality rates, particularly among colored families.

Another type of work carried on with Sheppard-Towner money which is of special interest to Negro women is illustrated by the demonstration in Cincinnati, O., which ended last June. This demonstration was confined entirely to the colored population of the city and was intended to show what could be done to lower infant and maternal death rates among the colored people.

Five colored nurses devoted all of their time to colored people, two-fifths of their work being directed toward education in maternal and infant hygiene. The demonstration began late in 1923. A list of all babies born that year formed the starting point for home visits. Within a very short time after the birth had been recorded the nurses were in touch with the home. Working in co-operation with private physicians, the nurses visited babies and pre-school children, instructed mothers, and, whenever possible, found prenatal cases and gave help to the expectant mother. Two health centers were established where many children came for physical examination, advice and observation.

The period of the demonstration—only a little over a year—was too short to show marked results in mortality figures, but it is significant that there were only six deaths among all the children un-

der observation at the health centers and that Cincinnati received the first prize for the best observance of Negro Health Week during 1924.

Stories of individual cases show that the demonstration has accomplished results. There is, for instance, the girl found taking care of her sick father and of two little brothers shut in the house because of measles, while doing the washing for her illegitimate baby in the same room. Of course, the room was untidy, of course the children broke quarantine and slipped out to play with other children—the whole picture was one of despair and hopelessness. Six months later the same girl, barely 16, was in the infant welfare station, her baby shining and spotless, her own clothing clean, proud to be complimented on the beautiful care she gave her baby.

Then there were the three little children who, without treatment and surgery, would have been hopeless cripples. One mother thought that "some time" she would have Johnnie's poor little crippled, twisted feet operated on, but "not just yet." Another mother thought she loved her daughter too much to have her operated on; another had not really thought about her child's handicap. It was the Sheppard-Towner nurses who finally got the parents' consent and co-operation in having the children treated. Now a little boy is no longer unsightly and hopelessly out of things and two little girls are walking who have never even stood before.

This short article can tell very little of Sheppard-Towner work going on in all parts of the country, in isolated mountain districts as well as in prosperous farming communities, among all races and all economic classes. It is work which has already shown its value and which, if it is continued by Congress after June, 1927, when the original appropriation ceases, will undoubtedly produce even greater results. It is encouraging to note that the tendency of the infant mortality rate is downward, both among white and among colored babies. In 1923 the Negro infant mortality rate was 117, as compared with 132 in 1920, a substantial reduction. The Negro maternal mortality rate was 11 in 1923, instead of 13 in 1920—a small reduction, but evidence, at least, that we are working along the right line.

XMAS SEALS NET 52,814.09 FOR T. B. ASSOCIATION

Richmond, April 12—While reports have been slow in coming in to the office of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association from some parts of the state, the amount received from the sale of Christmas Seals is \$52,814.09. The sale, in Alleghany, Arlington, Clarke, Fluvanna, Sussex and Wise will, it is estimated, add about \$2,925.00, making the total sale in Virginia \$55,739.09. 4-17-26

Indicating the widespread interest in the seal sale and the life-saving work it makes possible, the secretary in the office at Richmond told of a school teacher in a small country community who wrote to the Virginia Tuberculosis Association in March and said that no seals had been sent her this year, and that she felt that she had missed an opportunity to contribute to this work. She enclosed a check for \$10 to be used "for checking the spread of tuberculosis in Virginia," adding that it gave her great pleasure to send this money.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

NOV 28 1926

Education Of Cripples Conducted In Hospitals

Work In Richmond Is Done With
Cooperation Of Volunteer
Organization.

Educational work for crippled children, white and colored, is conducted in hospitals of Richmond, Va., through cooperation of the State Department of Public Instruction and the Crippled Children's Hospital Association, a volunteer organization.

Since institution of the work in the three hospitals owned and operated by the Medical College of Virginia more than 500 children have been enrolled in classes. Remarkable progress is reported to have been made by some of the children in both regular school studies and handiwork, which is taught by a volunteer teacher.

Principals and teachers throughout the State are requested to notify the

county nurse, the Red Cross or the State Board of Health of crippled children in their vicinity in order that arrangements may be made, with parents' consent, for correction of defects.

HEALTH WEEK

NEGROES OBSERVE HEALTH WEEK

Work More Extensive and Varied
Than Ever Before Under-
taken is Planned

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 30.—Health work more extensive and varied than that ever before undertaken in behalf of negroes was planned by the executive committee of the National Negro Health Week, which met under the leadership of R. R. Taylor, vice principal of Tuskegee, and Monroe N. Work, in charge of the department of records and research at the institute, at the institute on Friday morning.

Two meetings of the committee are held each year, one in November at Washington, and one immediately following the annual negro conference at the institute. The committee met yesterday morning to approve and enlarge upon recommendations made in November at the northern session. These recommendations of securing first, a health week slogan; second, suggestions for securing wider and more effective observance of National Negro Health week; third, what should be especially stressed during this year's health week observance; fourth, what agencies will take the lead in putting over the health week program, and fifth, the promotion of the purchase of health week bulletins and other health literature that may be available for distribution.

The nature of the work inspired by the promotion of National Negro Health week last year was reflected in a report read at the meeting by Mary E. Foster, state Jeannes supervisor, with headquarters in Montgomery. She worked in ten counties of Alabama. The health work in these counties included: 285 health sermons, 18,730 people reached, 118 lectures, 31 clinics, 224 examinations, 63 moving picture exhibits, 747 posters distributed, 131 parades, 716 yards cleaned, 152 committees put to work, 20 newspaper articles, 954 homes and yards inspected, 60 houses whitewashed or painted and numbers of schools, homes and churches cleaned.

It was determined that in the next year the health work should be advanced through schools, lodges, churches and the homes. The slogan adopted was "More Negro Health," which is to be portrayed by an appropriate drawing on a poster. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, at Durham, N. C., has donated \$5,000 for the improvement of negro health in the year 1926. In addition to these general agencies aiding in the work, the health week officials have the assurance of the co-operation of many interracial commissions, insurance companies and white health associations, notably the National Tuberculosis association.

R. E. Hudson, secretary of the National Tuberculosis association, with headquarters at Birmingham, informed the committee that he had the assurance of the cooperation of his organization in every way possible, and that the state association proposed to give one of the issues of its monthly bulletin prior to the health week, to a presentation of various phases of negro health.

Preachers all over the country are to be urged to preach from a special health sermon prepared by members of the committee this year. This sermon will approach vigorously the problem of venereal diseases. Special attention is to be paid in the campaign for health week or health year, as Vice President Taylor preferred to call it, to a program calling for the erection of sanitary outhouses, both in the rural districts and in city suburbs. The United States department of agriculture is actively cooperating in this work.

"HEALTH WORK A RECORD"
JANUARY 31, 1926

GENERAL HEALTH IMPROVED HERE

Local Council and Tuberculosis
Committee Accomplished
Much in 1925.

ACTIVITIES WERE EXPANDED

Services in Big Demand and
Work Receives Wide
Recognition.

A great advance in the general health of Philadelphians was accomplished during 1925 through the work of the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee, according to the annual report of Harvey Dee Brown, director of the council, in his annual report made public this week. Mr. Brown pointed out that the expanding work of the council was not only increasing its war against tuberculosis, but was expanding its scope into other fields of health work and serving thereby to aid in the elimination of all forms of disease.

"The year of 1925 was one of expansion in the work of the Health Council," said Mr. Brown. "In May a new Negro clinic was established; in June a demonstration of the sun-cure at Chestnut Hill began; in September a full-time medical

secretary was added to the staff; in October a demonstration of school nursing began in four parochial schools, and during the same month a placement service for cardiac cases and arrested cases of tuberculosis was begun. This expansion of activities took place without diminishing to any extent the service which had previously been carried on.

"Health education work of the council was more extensive than in any previous year. Since April 1 an attracto-o-scope has been in constant use in 29 locations in the city. Motion pictures have been shown and health talks given in various parts of Philadelphia and more than half a million pieces of health literature have been distributed locally. A Philadelphia tuberculosis conference was held with three sessions and an attendance of approximately 400 persons. As the result of this conference much information on anti-tuberculosis work was disseminated among social workers and others interested in promotion of Philadelphia health activities. The statistical and research department performed valuable services in the compilation of data which will be of material assistance in the continuation of the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

"The work of the Negro bureau shows substantial increase over that accomplished in 1924, and a new clinic, at No. 17 West Rittenhouse street, Germantown, which opened last May, is developing steadily in its work.

Sun-Cure Popular.

"The work of the child health service in 1925 was in five fields, the modern health crusade, the sun-cure demonstration for children suffering from bone and glandular tuberculosis, preventorium care of children at River Crest, school morning demonstration in parochial schools and assistance at Camp Happy. Seventy-two parochial schools were enrolled in the modern health crusade, with a total of 31,959 children, of whom 20,284 completed the crusade, winning awards. Lack of funds prevents our reaching but 72 of the 104 parochial schools of the city.

"The sun-cure demonstration, which opened in June, has cared for 34 children. The full quota of 25 children has been cared for continuously, 724 weeks of care being given. There is a waiting list of 15 children for the sun-cure treatment. A demonstration of the value of a school nurse was begun in four parochial schools, and up to the end of the year 170 visits of children to various clinics to secure correction of defects had been made.

"During 1925, 2091 health examinations were made in 16 plants. The total of such examinations given by the council since the beginning of this health service is 3357 in 41 plants. In two of these plants well-equipped clinic rooms with nurses' and physicians' services have been established. The most important achievement of the industrial health service last year was the examination of 1240 employees of the Whitman chocolate plant and the organization of a complete health service for that plant, with a clinic, two part-time physicians and a full-time nurse.

Many Persons Vaccinated.

"An interesting indication of the impression which our health service has made was given in April when the small-

pox was prevalent in the city. Twenty plants called upon the Health Council to vaccinate their employees and a total of 2874 persons were vaccinated at the expense of the plants themselves. Vaccinations were also given to the various organizations in the Social Service building.

"The growing interest in our industrial service on the part of small plants has led us to develop a plan for arranging such service on a co-operative basis for a number of plants. This unit plan of providing medical and nursing service and sanitary supervision to small plants is intended to be a demonstration of the possibility of this kind of work being carried on in a co-operative way by small plants. After it is carried on for a brief period on a cost basis by the Health Council it is intended that the work shall be taken over by the plants themselves and carried on under their own supervision. This unit plan has been accepted by 12 plants. It is expected that three or four units will be organized during the year, each unit to include a number of plants having a total of 1000 employees.

"Work of the Health Council has attracted widespread and favorable attention from all over the United States. Frequent calls are made upon us by organizations in other cities to learn how we accomplish so much. Many public references have been made to the splendid work of the council both by the press and in public addresses throughout the country.

MINISTERS ACTIVE IN HEALTH WORK

To promote a wider observance of National Negro Health Week, April 4 to 14, ministers in all sections of the country are being urged to devote one service on the opening day of the week to a health sermon. By this means it is hoped a larger audience will be reached and interested in the other features of the week. Suggestions for a sermon on health containing Bible texts that touch upon the subject have already been sent to a large part of the ministry.

The increasing interest the church is taking in promoting better health is evidenced by the activity of the ministry in the state of Alabama where during last year's observance 285 health sermons were delivered to 18,730 people. In connection with the health week, 863 churches were cleaned and renovated. Pastors were successful in making people of their community realize the importance of preserving their health. Similarly in other states the ministry has been taking a keen interest in campaigning for more Negro health.

It has been suggested by the health committee that ministers address them-

selves of exposing the evils of social diseases, many of which could be prevented or cured if the public was well informed about them. Other diseases which scourge the race are also to be attacked.

FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

By DR. G. NORMAN ADAMSON
President Birmingham District
Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association

"National Negro Health Week"

The making of Negro Health Week a "National" movement, recognized

and supported by the U. S. Public Health Service, is only another illustration of the qualities of the great Booker T. Washington, and which plainly indicates that he lived far ahead of his contemporaries. When the health week idea

came to his attention through the activities of the National Medical Association, at that time headed by Dr. A. M. Brown, of Birmingham, Ala., he readily gave of his influence and ability to make the movement one which stands as another monument to his greatness. And now the twelfth observance of National Health Week promises to be more far-reaching in its effect than any that has ever been held. Organizations of every character have begun to realize that disease is no respecter of person and that the health condition of the community is the business of the whole community.

Disease has well been described as the "quintessence of democracy" for there is nothing in the world quite so impartial in its dealing with humanity as a disease germ. The rich man in his mansion will be affected the same as the beggar in the alley and in such proportions as each needs nature's exacting laws. There is no race or segregation among disease germs. During "Health Week" physicians, dentists and pharmacists stand as it were on sentinel duty for the sake of better health and pass in review as special guardians of the health of the community. They toil unceasingly every week for the same purpose, to be sure, but at this time the attention of the public is not especially focused on their efforts. In this



Report

3-27-26

world of busy activities man's mind is incapable of giving the proper attention to every phase of life's interests at all times. Man cannot dwell on the "mountain top" always. We need "revivals" for the renewing of health information as well as for the enlivening of delinquent spiritual natures.

This is an age of "preventive medicine." Medical men tell the public without reservations just how to keep from needing their service—how to keep well. For the day is fast approaching when a patient will pay as freely for telling him how to keep from having pneumonia as to be cured of this dreaded disease. No part of the body is quite the same after it has been racked with a disease. The wounds may heal but the scars are still present. The Chinese are given the credit for being pioneers in preventive medicine. They pay their physicians to KEEP THEM WELL, but cease to pay when they become sick. Medical forces may justly feel proud of its day's work. Within the past 15 years practically as many years have been added to the average person's expectancy. The general impression that people lived a long time in past ages is erroneous. Go to the old cemeteries and you will be surprised at the tombstones which mark the resting place of persons who lived only 15 or 16 years. An exceptional example of one in his eighties living with a young generation would easily mislead one as to average longevity. We have ceased to fear many disease like smallpox, typhoid, malaria and diphtheria and such movements as the "National Negro Health Week" may justly claim a portion of the credit for bringing such to pass.

Doctors Push Program for Negro Health Week Work

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—"There is no greater factor in raising the health standards of the race than the physician," declares Dr. R. A. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, commenting on the part the medical men have in promoting National Negro Health week which will be observed this year during the week beginning April 4.

Since the organization of the annual health campaign, twelve years ago, both colored and white physicians and dentists have become increasingly active in doing their share to stimulate interest in fighting disease and conditions that foster disease. In many instances local associations of doctors and dentists are taking the lead in organizing the health week program. They have volunteered their services in lecturing on hygiene, in

arranging and explaining health exhibits, and in distributing health literature among their patients and friends. The National Medical Association and its local branches throughout the country and other health agencies are actively at work on plans to promote an intelligent observance of the week.

HEALTH WEEK IS FACTOR IN RACE RELATIONS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 26. (By The Associated Negro Press—Initiated as a movement purely for race betterment, the annual observance of National Negro Health Week, is constantly becoming one of the most influential factors in promoting better race relations. It has been demonstrated during the twelve years of organized health campaigns in behalf of the Negro that greater interracial cooperation can be effected in this field than in any other. Not only have strictly health agencies, black and white, volunteered their services in the conduct of the health week to be observed this year during the week of April 4, but business firms and social service agencies have also signified their willingness to aid.

The federal Bureau of Public Health Service has sent out letters to the health officers of 21 states urging them to cooperate in the drive for better Negro health. Likewise have the National Tuberculosis Association, the Inter-Racial Commission, the Jeannes Foundation, the Extension Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, The American Red Cross, and other national organizations taken an interest in putting the campaign over. The National Medical Association through the Associated Negro Press is conducting a health column in the various colored publications of the country.

Especially active have southern associations been in working for the aims of the National Negro Health Week. Dr. S. W. Welch, Alabama State health officer, has sent letters to the health department of other

states requesting them to turn their attention to the health needs of the Negro. Accordingly, Dr. F. J. Underwood, Mississippi state health officer, has devoted one of his weekly health suggestions bulletins to the consideration of Negro health. In Arkansas, the state department of education plans to send twelve of its county workers to summer school to take courses in health work.

WANTED BY ALL ADVERTISERS
APRIL 4, 1935

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED IN STATE

Ministers Are Asked To Preach on Subject of Better Conditions

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A definite program for each day in the week has been worked out. Sunday has been designed as mobilization day when public mass meetings will be held and lectures on health delivered. Monday is home hygiene day on which families are urged to carry out measures for establishment of sanitary conditions in the home. Services commemorating the birthday of Booker T. Washington, founder of the National Negro Health week, will be observed this day. Wednesday will be a day devoted to the health of children. Attention will be directed toward the health of adults on Thursday. Friday is designated as special campaign day when local health prob-

lems in each community will be attacked. The campaign will close with open forum meetings Saturday night at which plans for promoting negro health throughout the year will be discussed.

A suggested sermon on health has been circulated among the colored ministry. The sermon is directed chiefly against social diseases, which it characterizes as "God's moths working havoc among men." It calls attention to the fact that these "moths lurk wherever there are weakness and filth." The sermon continues, "Hence it is our social responsibility to make our communities fit places in which to live. So all are urged to enter heartily into this health week and put on a campaign for civic cleanliness, both physical and moral, for all diseases breed in physical and moral filth. What is urged upon every community is not a spectacular effort now and then but constant vigilance against disease."

"The observance of National Negro Health Week," Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, declares, "has become one of the most influential factors in promoting better race relations. It affords a platform on which all can unite. The response we have received from white social and health agencies throughout the south has been generous and especially gratifying."

Dr. S. W. Welch, Alabama state health officer, has sent letters to the health departments of other states requesting them to turn their attention to the health needs of the negro. Many states have responded to Dr. Welch's request and are urging local health officers to cooperate in promoting the health campaign. Likewise the federal bureau of public health service has sent out letters to the health officers of twenty-one states relative to negro health.

To Award Prizes.

The National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau of St. Louis, Mo., as in past years offers three silver loving cups, one each to the three cities that do the most effective work in raising the health standards of the negro in their respective fields. This office has served to stimulate a keen rivalry among the cities. First prizes was won last year by Baltimore, Md., and second by Louisville, Ky., with Kansas was third.

Mortality Rate Lowered.

According to the Negro Year Book, the negro death rate has been reduced 31.5 per cent since the health week has first been observed. The average life of the negro has been increased five years. At the time of the first negro health week the average span was 35 years. It is now 40. The year book also records that during this time the number of deaths due to tuberculosis has dropped 42 per cent.

Fifteen executioners of the czarist regime were recently arrested in Russia.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

National Negro Health Week will be observed from April 4 to 10, under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League, in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service, State, county and city health departments and various health and civic organizations. This is the twelfth year of its observance. "More Negro Health Work" is the slogan for the week.

A broad general program for the week has been arranged, with each day devoted to a particular phase of health work. Next Sunday, the first day of National Negro Health Week, will be Mobilization Day. On that day an intensive campaign will be launched. Mass meetings for the purpose of stimulating interest in negro health work will be held throughout the country. Monday will be Home Hygiene Day, when measures for sanitation of the home are to be stressed. Particular emphasis will be placed on provision of light and fresh air, use of wholesome foods, destruction of flies and mosquitoes and use of sanitary facilities. Community Sanitation Day will be observed on Tuesday, Children's Day on Wednesday, Adult's Day on Thursday, Special Campaign Day on Friday and Planning Day on Saturday. Educational talks on the prevention of common diseases and on other subjects will be one of the principal features of each day's program.

National Negro Health Week, which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, is in line with the great public health movement throughout the country—a movement that is growing in scope and in public interest year after year. White people everywhere should co-operate with the negroes in their national health week as much as possible, for the movement is of great importance to the white race as well as to the negro race. Public health conditions among the white people are closely related to health conditions among the negroes, and the progress of disease prevention in one race affects the other. Neither can reach the highest point until the other is equally as far advanced.

HEALTH WEEK IS REAL FACTOR IN RACE RELATIONS

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

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The Federal Bureau of Public Health Service has sent out letters to the health officers of 21 states urging them to co-operate in the drive for better Negro health. Likewise have the National Tuberculosis Association, the Inter-Racial Commission, the Jeannes Foundation, the Extension Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the American Red Cross, and other national organizations are interested in putting the campaign over. The National Medical Association through the Associated Negro Press is conducting a health column in the various colored publications of the country.

Especially active have Southern associations been in working for the aims of the National Negro Health Week. Dr. S. W. Welch, Alabama state health officer, has sent letters to the health departments of other states requesting them to turn their attention to the health needs of the Negro. Accordingly, Dr. F. J. Underwood, Mississippi state health officer, has devoted one of his weekly health suggestions bulletins to the consideration of Negro health. In Arkansas, the state department of education plans to send twelve of its country workers to summer school to take course in health work.

PLAN HEALTH WEEK.

Negroes To Have "Clean-Up" Campaign April 4.

Fostered by the Tuskegee Institute and the National Negro Business League the twelfth annual National Negro Health Week will be observed in Memphis the week beginning Sunday, April 4.

The co-operation of the Memphis Board of Health is expected, any they will see that rubbish is removed, among other activities. Many of the negro organizations are expected to aid in the activities of the week.

The week's programme is as follows:

Sunday the fourth will be known as Mobilization Day; Monday the fifth will be Home Hygiene Day; Tuesday the sixth will be Community Sanitation Day; Wednesday the sixth will be Children's Day; Thursday the eighth will be Adults' Day; Friday the ninth will be Special Campaign Day; and Saturday the tenth will be Planning Day.

Col. Ward Urges "Giving Best" Health Week

Tuskegee, Ala., April 9.—"Give the best you have, and the best will come back to you," earnestly urged Col. J. H. Ward, Commanding Officer, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Number 91, in a special "Health Week" address delivered here.

"For Health Week and every other week in life," said Col. Ward, "and for every calling in life, it is your duty, our duty, to give the best that is in you. There is nothing to be gained by half way."

"It's apples to what we wear. Let us not be gawdy in dress, for this gives bad impressions, and keeps us from reaching the very places we ought and want to be."

"Do you want to keep the pink of condition," he cautioned, "eat food. Colored people are the most beautiful people in the world, but we cannot be beautiful if we continue to eat coarse foods, and too much meat. More than that, if we eat too much of animal food, we also partake of the qualities of that animal."

Then Colonel Ward laughed into

the importance of associations, and clean thinking, stating that these, too, affect health and well-being. It is Colonel Ward's opinion that health and thoughtful living go hand in hand, and that, as a people, the Negro can only attain the best by giving the best within him, and the compensation is a satisfactory return of the best.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH

Beginning Sunday the annual National Negro Health Week will be observed, and it is to be hoped that everybody will give the matter the emphasis its importance deserves.

whites, it is still several points higher than the latter, which, in 1922, was 1.1 percent. A large part of this mortality, it is believed, could readily be prevented by proper sanitation and medical attention. To this end the interracial commission is asking the cooperation of all welfare agencies and civic groups in making the observance of Health Week this year as general and thorough as possible.

The preservation of the health of the people, whatever their race or color may be, is one of the most important of our responsibilities. The value of good health needs no argument. And yet it is to be feared that many of us do not realize what a great blessing to our health is until disease fastens itself upon us, spreads to others, and becomes epidemic. In every section of the country, where the white and the black are in close contact with each other in business and in social life, the whites should be no less interested than the blacks in the observance of health week.

Better conditions of health among the negroes, which means less disease among them, is, naturally, a boon to the whites, because there are so many negroes who are in the employ of the whites as cooks, janitors, domestics, washerwomen and friends, and in various other capacities.

The late Booker T. Washington, who was principal of the Negro Institute at Tuskegee, started the Health Week program twelve years ago, and it has been carried out with fifty or more health, welfare, civic and religious agencies, including medical, hygiene and child welfare associations, the American Red Cross, insurance companies, clubs, schools, chambers of commerce, churches and other groups.

The program for this year began Sunday with sermons in the negro churches, followed on succeeding days by instruction in home hygiene, general sanitation crusade, school meetings and clinics, health talks before adult organizations, social campaign against any particular health menace, and plans on Saturday next for the observance of the results.

It is pointed out by the commission that although the death rate among negroes has been declining more rapidly in late years than that among the

whites, it is still several points higher than the latter, which, in 1922, was 1.1 percent. A large part of this mortality, it is believed, could readily be prevented by proper sanitation and medical attention. To this end the interracial commission is asking the cooperation of all welfare agencies and civic groups in making the observance of Health Week this year as general and thorough as possible.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN BIRMINGHAM A GREAT SUCCESS

Birmingham may justly feel proud of the recent intensive campaigning its health forces have done in observance of National Negro Health Week. Probably never before in the history of the movement have so many agencies co-operated in putting the program over and the result has justified their efforts. Headed by the local medical association, of which Dr. G. Norman Adamson is president, the message of "More Negro Health Work" was heralded from pulpit, press, screen and by house-to-house canvassing. Thousands of pamphlets of health literature of 30 different kinds were distributed to the public. Insurance companies, printing organizations and the local health department assisted loyally in donating literature. White physicians were called upon and they gladly helped the local Negro medical group in many ways. Mention should be made of the motion picture and lecture—"Being Well Born," presented by Dr. M. T. Glasgow, a specialist in child welfare, at the Council School mass meeting April 7. Despite the inclemency of the weather a large and appreciative attendance was had. He was assisted by Drs. Abbott, Cilsby, chief physician on sanitation of the T. C. I. Co., and Mr. Howse, chief statistician of the Tennessee Company. Free clinics were held, lectures given on health wherever an audience could be had. So many requests came for physicians to talk on health that engagements extend over the week following the campaign. Special commendation should be given the press (both white and black) which carried messages in interest of better health whenever requested to do so. Local Negro theaters carried health information on the screen without charge throughout the week. Three prizes are offered by the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Bureau of St. Louis for the city which does most to elevate the health status of the Negro during the campaign and Birmingham announces that she is in line for a prize.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Saturday marked the closing of the twelfth annual observance of health week among the colored people of the country. This great national movement was carried on under auspices of the Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League in co-operation with the United States Public Health service and state, and city health departments. It was of peculiar interest in Suffolk where there is a large colored population in and near the city limits. The leading colored physicians, citizens, school and church authorities observed it here and it is hoped has resulted in impressing upon the colored people the importance of keeping themselves fit. Good health after all is only a matter of good sense and judgment, supplemented by training as to what to do and what not to do and following these instructions religiously.

The races live in close contact daily, working in the same buildings and crossing each other's paths at many points. It is just as essential to the white people to have a healthy colored population as it is to the negro that his white neighbor is not diseased. Each owes the same obligation to the other in this respect and each is responsible to the other in all matters that pertain to the public health as well as the public welfare in general. A tubercular white person is just as much a menace as a colored victim of the malady because the plague is no respecter of persons, race or color. In the same population there are more sick colored people than white because the former do not observe the ordinary rules of health as closely as the latter. Perhaps it is because they do not know, sometimes it is because they cannot afford to adopt preventive methods, but most generally in the case of both it is due to downright carelessness and sloth. Usually a person who keeps himself clean inside and out, comes in contact with no infections and avoids excesses is a healthy man.

Speaking of the local situation, The News believes that both the city and county are negligent of their duty in the colored sections. The drainage in places is insufficient. The health department can and should compel the city and county to comply with the sanitary laws. The community cannot be healthy with breeding places for disease lurking in every suburban section. Streets with water covered by green scum an inch thick are certainly not a health resort. If the colored people make an effort to keep well it is nullified by conditions over which they have no control.

It is to be hoped that enough knowledge was gained by the information imparted among the colored citizens last week to lead them to take care of and preserve their health. Unless they do

take precautions they will in time exterminate themselves. Civilization has improved many things for them except possibly health conditions. They have acquired all the vices of the white people without many of their virtues and though a hardy race by nature, they have dissipated it through ignorance and failure to observe the simplest laws of health. If the white people were as careless of their bodies as the colored the death rate would be very high. In order for all citizens to keep well they must work in accord to remove those things that are a menace to the general health.

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Health Week Closes

Health Week Judges Report

Today marks the close of one of the most intensive health campaigns ever conducted in the city. With the decision of the judges in the person of Dr. L. D. Dameron of the city health department, four prizes will be awarded to the neatest and most sanitary yards. Intense interest has been manifested ever since the announcement that the national health week would be observed, although this is the first time it has ever been attempted in Phoenix.

Several lectures and sermons had been arranged, but on account of the heavy rains it was possible to only hold one meeting. At the request of many home-owners who wanted to take part in the contest in order to give them a chance to clean up their premises, the closing date was extended one week. Credit for the observance of the health week should be given to Dr. Foster, who attended to the many details necessary to making it a success, while the prizes were donated by Henry Reiger, city manager, The Lily Ice Cream Company and Dixon's Sweet Shop. Announcement of the winners will appear next week.

April 16th, 1926.

Dr. Wm. H. Foster, Chairman
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

I have had my inspectors examine the premises designated and wish to make the following report. First, quite a few places not receiving awards should be especially mentioned for their neatness and sanitation which should be a source of satisfaction to the committee in charge and the persons who have so ably assisted you in this laudable task of fighting disease as its real foundation not mentioning the minor, but not to be ignored details to the eye. After careful consideration we have awarded first prize to 1302 E. Jefferson street; second to 1629 E. Jefferson street; third to 1637 E. Jefferson street; and fourth to 1638 E. Jefferson street.

Yours cordially,

L. D. DAMERON,

City Health Officer.

Health Week - 1927

DETROIT, MICH.

NOV 6 1926
Negroes Have Health Week

Universal Service Wire

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—National Negro Health Week will be observed in the United States from April 3 to 11, 1927, Surgeon General Cumming of the Public Health Service, announced today.

PCST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOV 7 1926

PLANS FOR 1927 NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OUTLINED

Conference Held in Office of
Surgeon General of
Public Service.

OBSERVANCE APRIL 3-10

In a conference Tuesday at the office of Surg. Gen. H. S. Cumming, of the United States health service, plans were outlined for the observance of national negro health week in 1927. The movement was started in 1915 by Booker T. Washington and has been conducted since by the National Negro Business league and the Tuskegee conferences, working in connection with the public health service.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, following an address of welcome by the surgeon general, outlined the direct relationship between health conditions of negroes and white people who occupy the same territory. Dr. A. B. Jackson, of Howard university, presented several methods of "making health fashionable" among negroes. Work of the 4-H clubs in the South was related by Dr. C. B. Smith, director of the extension department of the Department of Agriculture. Health week, April 3-10, was announced by Dr. W. F. Draper, assistant surgeon general.

Participating in the conference were: Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Durham, N. C.; Dr. John A. Smith, National Tuberculosis association, New York; R. Maurice Moss, Urban

General.

league, Baltimore; Lucy Oppen, American Child Health association, New York; Ruth E. Henderson, American Red Cross; T. M. Campbell, agricultural department, Tuskegee; Gertrude H. Bowling, national organization of public health nurses; John A. Ferrell, international board of health, New York; A. L. Holsey, National Negro Business league; Richard S. Grossley, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Dover, Del.; I. W. Hill and R. A. Turner, of the cooperative extension service of the Department of Agriculture; Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee institute.

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK CAMPAIGN TO BE CONDUCTED APRIL 4 TO 11

Initiated as a movement purely for Race betterment, the annual observance of national health week is becoming a factor in promoting better race relations. It has been demonstrated during the 12 years of organized health campaigns in behalf of the race that greater interracial co-operation can be effected in this field than any other. Not only have strictly health agencies of both races volunteered their services for the conduct of the health week to be observed this year during the week of April 4, but business firms and social service agencies have also signified their willingness to aid.

The federal bureau of public health service has sent out letters to health officers of 21 states urging them to co-operate in the drive for better Race health. Likewise have the National Tuberculosis association, the interracial commission, the Jeanes foundation, the extension bureau of

the U. S. department of agriculture, the American Red Cross and other national organizations taken an interest in putting the campaign over. The National Medical association through the Associated Negro Press is conducting a health column in the various publications of the country.

Especially active have southern associations been in working for the aims of the national health week. Dr. S. W. Welch, Alabama state health officer, has sent letters to the health departments of other states requesting them to turn their attention to the health needs of the Race. Accordingly, Dr. F. J. Underwood, Mississippi health officer, has devoted one of his weekly health suggestion bulletins to the consideration of health. In Arkansas the state department of education plans to send 12 of its county workers to summer schools to take courses in health work.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

WILL BE OBSERVED APRIL
FOURTH THIS YEAR

EVERY CITY IN THE UNITED
STATES URGED TO OB-
SERVE TWELFTH ANNUAL
DATES

Tuskegee Inst. Ala.—

In accord with the resolutions of the National Negro Business League,

and in cooperation with the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and other influential organizations, this invitation is extended to the following agencies and organizations to unite in the observance of the Twelfth Annual National Negro Health Week, from April 4th through April 10th.

The United States Public Health Service, The National Health Council, The National Medical Association, The National Tuberculosis Association, The National Association of Graduate Nurses, The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, The American Red Cross, The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Child Welfare Association, The American Child Health Association, the National Health Circle for Colored People, The National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National League on Urban Conditions, The Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, The Associated Negro Press, The National Negro Press Association, The State Boards of Health, City Boards of Health, State Medical Associations, Annual Church Conferences and Associations, Fraternal Organizations, Insurance Companies, Farmers' Conferences, Local Schools and Churches.

The eleventh Annual National Negro Health Week was more widely observed than any preceding Health Week, and secured a more general interest in and understanding of health problems and Health education among Negroes than any preceding Health Week observance. Greater results are expected from the twelfth Annual Negro Health Week.

The United States Public Health Service has again prepared the Health Week Bulletin. It is ready for distribution and copies of the same may be secured by application to the United States Public Health Service

Washington, D. C., or to Tuskegee Institute Alabama.

Suggestions for a sermon on Health have been prepared. Copies of the same may be secured by application to Tuskegee Institute.

It has been decided to stress this year as last year the building of sanitary toilets.

How a Community May Get Ready For Health Week.

The civic agency or the church, or the individual man or woman desirous of bringing about the effective observance of Negro Health Week should endeavor to win the support of all public-spirited agencies in the community. If there is an official health department in the county or city, the executive officer of the agency should be consulted first. He is the logical person to assume the leadership and to call together representatives of all other agencies. If there is no official health agency in the community, the medical society, or civic organization, or possibly a church may issue a call for a conference.

To this preliminary meeting, there should be invited representatives of all health agencies, including medical societies and nurses' organizations, also representatives of the schools, the churches, the chamber of commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, and other business men's groups, women's clubs, fraternal orders, and all interested organizations. A central committee should be organized, officers should be elected, Committees appointed, and definite plans decided upon for an effective participation in Health Week during April and for the development of a program of health work to continue throughout the year.

It will be well if the central committee can arrange a health survey of the community to determine what diseases and defects are most responsible for the community's ill health. While a thorough, systemic study may not be possible on short notice and without assistance from State or national organizations, it will usually be practicable for the central committee to conduct a brief, though careful,

study of the local situation to determine what diseases should be given

first consideration in the week's campaign. In some rural districts it may be hookworm disease, in other communities it may be tuberculosis, and in still others the venereal diseases. These special problems, whatever they be, should be given special consideration. But, in addition, plans should be made for a vigorous attack upon all the disease enemies of the community.

Probably two kinds of committees should be appointed. First, there should be a committee for each of the seven days of the Health Week program—a Mobilization Day Committee, Home Hygiene Day Committee, a Community Sanitation Day Committee, a Children's Day Committee, and Planning Day Committee. In addition, there may well be an educational committee to see that pamphlets, lantern slides, exhibits, and other materials are available for all the various kinds of meetings held on each one of these days, a committee of sanitary measures to offer expert advice in regard to the cleaning up of homes, the destroying of flies and mosquitoes, and similar sanitary measures as well as to offer assistance to the committees having charge of the various daily programs; and a committee on medical measures to offer expert advice on the establishment of clinics and the development of other medical measures.

The central committee itself, or a special subcommittee, may arrange various special functions, such as a mass meeting at the beginning and another at the end of Health Week, a health play, or a health show. In addition, there may be prizes for essays by school children, prizes for the healthiest boy and girl in the community, prizes for the cleanest dairy, and prizes for the most effective work in community sanitation.

No one at a distance can determine just what kind of an organization each community will need. Some central committee may wish to adopt

above suggestions in full probability a great many will wish to adopt only in part.

The Program

The events for each of the various days of Health Week should be in charge a separate committee, and each committee should be appointed early, so it may have plenty of time to make its plans and arrange a successful program of work.

Sunday, April Fourth—Mobilization Day

This is a day of meetings, sermons should be preached in the morning by the various local ministers. In the afternoon there should be one or more mass meetings—one being adequately for rural community, town or small city, and several sectional mass meetings being desirable in large cities.

Monday, April Fifth—Home Hygiene Day

At various places where people assemble, both adults and children, talks should be given for the purpose of enlisting all homes in observance of Home Hygiene Day.

Heads of families should be urged to carry out all measures suggested for the establishment of a sanitary home. Suitable pamphlets should be distributed by various agencies. Talks on the sanitary home should be given to the children in the schools, and circulars should be handed to them to take to their parents.

At meetings on Home Hygiene Day, April 5, some part of the exercises may be properly devoted to a commemoration of the birthday of Booker T. Washington, the founder of National Health Week.

Tuesday, April Sixth—Community Sanitation Day

Talks as upon Monday, should be given at business men's clubs, women's clubs, and in the schools to urge the people to assist in the special work of the day.

Committees or teams of men should make a systemic attack upon all marshes, swamps and other places where water may collect and become stagnant, for the purpose of draining such places and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes. Committees may obtain pamphlets with directions for

carrying on this work most effectively by writing to the State department of health.

Wednesday, April Seventh—Children's Day

Talks for children in the schools should be given special attention on this day, and at various meetings of adults, parents should be urged to cooperate with schools.

Clinics should be established in every school for the examination of children, both those who have entered school and those of pre-school age. Such examinations will reveal defects which may cause great sufferings in later years if they are not remedied. All children should be vaccinated against smallpox, and toxin anti-toxin as a preventive of diphtheria (when indicated) should be applied as a matter of regular procedure. Teeth should be examined and defects remedied. Enlarge or diseased tonsils and adenoids should be removed

when in the opinion of the physician they are a source of danger.

Thursday, April Eight—Adults' Day

Talks should be given before all organizations of business men, women's clubs and civic agencies which hold regular or special meetings on this day.

The special aim of these talks should be to interest all adults in the health examination. It should be pointed out that many adults as well as children, have conditions which while they may not be apparent, constitute a menace to the individual's health and tend to shorten his life.

Friday, April Ninth—Special Campaign Day

A survey under the general direction of the community's central committee even though it be hurried and superficial, will probably reveal the existence of some special disease menace in every community. In some cities and towns it may be malaria, others it may be tuberculosis or hookworm disease, in still others it may be the venereal diseases.

On this day an opportunity should be afforded for the inauguration of a program of measures directed especially against the particular disease which appears most dangerous to the community.

Talks should be given before various organizations of adults, at bus-

iness houses, and in schools and colleges regarding the control of this special disease.

Saturday, April Tenth—Planning Day

The central committee should hold its final meeting of the week on Saturday noon, or other hours to plan ways and means by which the results of the week's work may be conserved and to complete plans for a mass meeting to be held Saturday night.

The purpose of the mass meeting is to win the support of the citizens of the community in the development of a more adequate program of health measures through the year.

Tuskegee Institute will welcome suggestions for making the campaign a success, and will be glad to cooperate with individuals or groups in making their plan for the week.

Address:

R. R. Moton, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

NEGROES COMPETE FOR HEALTH WEEK PRIZES

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 5.—A keen intercity rivalry has developed for first honors in the observance of national negro health week, April 4-10, in competition for the annual awards of silver loving cups to the three communities doing most to raise the level of negro health conditions during the campaign. A number of cities are out to capture first prize this year, among them being Baltimore, Louisville and Wichita, which took first, second and third prizes in 1925; Cincinnati, which was first in 1924, Atlanta, rated first in 1922 and 1923, and Jacksonville and Durham. The awards will be presented at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Negro Business League to be held at Cleveland in August.

Cities Vie For Health Week Honors

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mar. 29.—A keen inter-city rivalry for first honors in the observance of National Negro Health Week, April 4-10, has developed as a result of the annual awards offered by the National Clean-up and Paint-up bureau of St. Louis to the cities which accomplish the most in rais-

ing the level of Negro health conditions during the campaign. Three silver loving cups are offered as awards, one each to the cities first, second and third respectively in the contest. 4-1-26

Since the bureau first offered these awards they have served to stimulate a new civic pride in the cities entering the contest. Cities that have won the prizes in the past and cities that have not heretofore entered the contest have signified their attention to capture one of the awards this year. Baltimore, rated first in 1925, is again out for the largest trophy. But Louisville, Ky., which in 1925 was a close second, is determined to carry off first honors according to Dr. James Bond who is directing the campaign in that city. Wichita, Kansas, was third last year and expects to move up this year. Other cities seeking honors included Atlanta, Ga., rated first in 1922 and 1923; Cincinnati, Ohio, first in 1924; Jacksonville, Fla.; Durham, N. C. and others.

The suggestion has been made by Dr. Bond that arrangements be made for offering state prizes on a basis similar to that on which the present municipal prizes are offered. He avers "that Kentucky will take it the first time and for all time, for we are covering the state with organizations waging an intensive campaign for good health." In a number of communities prizes are offered to various organizations and individuals for work done in promoting more Negro health.

Cities entering the contest are urged by the committee in charge at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., to send in a carefully prepared and detailed report of all the activities of National Health week. These reports will be submitted to a competent group of judges who will rate the cities. The awards will be presented to representatives of the cities at the 25th annual meeting of the National Negro Business League in Cleveland, Ohio, during August.

CITIES CARRY OUT HEALTH WEEK PLANS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 2.—Keen intercity rivalry for first honors

in the observance of national health week, April 4-10, has developed as a result of the annual awards offered by the national clean-up and paint-up bureau of St. Louis to the cities which accomplish the most in raising the level of health conditions during the campaign. Silver loving cups are offered to cities rated first, second and third in the contest.

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Kentucky is already covering the state with organizations waging intensive campaigns for good health. In a number of communities prizes are offered to various organizations and individuals for work done in promoting health.

Cities entering the contest are to send to the committee in charge at Tuskegee Institute detailed reports of the activities in health week. The awards will be presented to representatives of the cities at the 26th annual meeting of the National Business League in Cleveland, Ohio, during August.

CITIES CONTEST FOR HEALTH WEEK HONORS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 31.—A keen inter-city rivalry for first honors in the observance of National Negro Health Week, April 4-10, has developed as a result of the annual awards offered by the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Bureau of St. Louis, to the cities which accomplish the most in raising the level of Negro health conditions during the campaign. Three silver loving cups are offered as awards, one each to the cities first, second and third respectively in the contest.

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Health Week-1926

NATIONAL NEGRO

HEALTH WEEK.

April 4-10.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 12, 1926.

Dr. James Bond:

Dear Dr. Bond: Tuskegee Institute has asked us again to accept primary responsibility for the promotion of National Negro Health Week, which will come this year on several states will, of course, fall up April 4-10. This responsibility in the on the State Secretaries, and will be not only a matter of aligning their state and local committees behind the movement, but perhaps more important still, that of enlisting the co-operation of the large number of agencies which ought to help in making the movement a success. Among these are the state, county and city boards of health, the farm and home demonstration agents, the supervisors of Negro schools, state and local, colored parent-teacher associations and lodges, colored Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., chambers of commerce, Negro churches, women's clubs, insurance companies, the press and other agencies which will doubtless occur to you. It would be well to begin lining these up at once. You will know best how to go about it.

We are ordering two thousand of the enclosed bulletins for use in the campaign. If you will indicate by return mail how many of these you can use to advantage, we will fill your order as nearly as we can. It will be possible, of course, to send the bulletin only to the key people. However, if needed, we might get out a brief leaflet for wider distribution, carrying the daily program and a few salient suggestions. Please advise whether you feel the need of such a leaflet.

Yours very truly,

R. B. ELEAZER.

HEALTH WEEK

Plans are being made to observe Health Week as has been done for the past several years. There should be on urging in this respect for all of us should be vitally interested in the making of a strong race. United effort should be made to lower the vital statistics as affecting our people and advancing the recorded age limit. These things can only be easily done by the instilling in the minds of the old and young ones the necessity of conserving their health and building up sturdy bodies. Good health is an asset of considerable value and to maintain it means the saving of many a dollar paid out for medical attention and various kinds of medicine. Then again, the earning powers of a healthy person is an added asset. At present our death rate has by far exceeded the rate of others, and it is quite a reflection especially in comparison with the whites in this county with about an equal population. It is understood that the whites have a great advantage over us on account of their superior housing facilities and years of advanced training, but we should use our handicaps as a lever for betterment. The slogan for better health and housing should not only be emphasized during Health Week, but every day and every week in the year.

Negro Health Week Program at City Auditorium

National Negro Anthem....Audience
Essay—"Hygiene in the School"—A. Ervin.

Vocal Solo.....Willie M. Coleman
Dr. Beach High Girls. Directed by
Miss S. C. Houston

Ukelele Club.....Paulsen School
Directed by Miss Anna Tyson.

Health Play—"Lesson In Dietetics"
Selection.....Cuyler Glee Club
Vocal Solo.....Miss Iona Greene
Acrobatic Stunts.....Claude Flantroy
Selection.....G. S. L. E. Quartette

Glee Club Girls.....Beach High
Vocal SoloMr. Dukes, Central
Park College.
Cuyler Health Song and Campaign,
Miss A. Ellis.

Characters in the play are:—Lucy, Meta Brown; Domestic Science, M. McIver; Cereal, F. Golden; Bread, F. Solomon; Meat, A. Bostick; Egg, Annie Stiles; Coffee, M. Thomas; Sugar, T. King; Calories, A. Lomax; Vitamines, E. Burris; Minerals, M. Anderson; Apples, B. Hubert, Orange, C. Williams; Banana, J. Jackson; Potato, V. Tyson; Beans, A. Mills; Greens, L. Thompson; Carrot, A. Montague; Tomato, M. Blackshear; Water, V. Bradwell; Fat, S. Sand-

ridge; Milk, Wilsie Meyers; Baking Soda, M. Burke.

Characters in the drill are:—Caliope, G. Sabattie; Clie, L. Brown; and H. Jones; Melpomene, M. Brown and J. Taylor; Euterpe, M. McIver and B. Skipper; Erato, Manie King; Terpsichore, R. Currey and J. Cottle; Urania, Dorothy Judson and Dorothy Davis; Thalia, Margaret Hart; Polyhymnia, Jessie Green and Kathleen Campbell; Sybil, Alethia Brown. W. G. Dixon, Chairman and Dr. H. M. Collier, President of Better Health Association, J. W. Hubert, Secretary.

DEATH RATE OF NEGROES SHOWS RAPID DECLINE

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31—The death rate of negroes decreased, from 24.1 per thousand in 1910 to 15.7 per thousand in 1922, according to a statement issued by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in this city. This decrease the commission attributes largely to the education effect of the annual National Negro Health Week, which will be observed this year April 4-10.

Started by Booker T. Washington twelve years ago, the Health Week program has been carried out with increasing effectiveness every year, and now enlists the active co-operation of thirty or more health, welfare, civic and religious agencies including medical, hygiene and child welfare associations,

American Red Cross, insurance companies, clubs, schools, chambers of commerce, churches and other groups. The program will begin this year on Sunday, April 4th, with sermons in the negro churches, followed on succeeding days by instruction in home hygiene, general sanitation crusade, school meeting and clinics, health talks before adult organizations, special campaign against any particular local health menace, and finally plans on Saturday for the conservation of the results.

It is pointed out that although the death rate among negroes has been declining more rapidly in late years than that among whites, it is still several points higher than the latter, which in 1922 was 11.4. A large part of this mortality, it is believed, could readily be prevented by proper sanitation and medical attention. To this end the Interracial Commission is asking the co-operation of all welfare agencies and civic groups in making the ob-

servance of Health Week this year as general and thorough as possible.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANNED AT WAYCROSS

Waycross, Ga., April 3.—(Special.) Negro health week will be observed by Waycross negroes, beginning Monday, April 5. The program for the week is being sponsored by the Negro Men's Business League.

On Wednesday evening exercises will be held at the Central City High school with Dr. G. A. Atwood, city health commissioner, and Dr. B. H. Manchew, delivering health talks.

Recently all negro school children have been vaccinated against small-pox, typhoid fever and hookworm.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED HERE

Negro citizens of Atlanta this week will observe "National Negro Health Week." Under the local direction of the Neighborhood union, plans have been made to carry a message of health and sanitation into all negro homes in the city. Free clinics will be located at various points in the colored residence sections and thousands of free pamphlets on health will be distributed. Colored school children have been enlisted for an active "clean-up" campaign, to be conducted both inside and outside the homes and on all vacant lots.

Leading colored preachers have promised to incorporate the message of better health in their sermons today. Monday night at 6 o'clock, a mass meeting is announced at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., at which time Dr. A. M. Wilkins, chairman for the week, will preside.

Georgia.

1926

WAYCROSS NEGROES WILL OBSERVE HEALTH WEEK

WAYCROSS, Ga., April 3.—Waycross will celebrate beginning Monday, April 5, Negro Health Week. This week is being sponsored by the Negro men's Business League, which has appointed the following committee to have charge: J. C. Clark, W. H. Wright, H. C. Searles, Arthur West and J. J. Chauga.

On Wednesday at 6 o'clock exercises will be held at the Central High School calling attention to the fact that all of the colored school children have been vaccinated against small-pox, typhoid fever and hookworm. Dr. G. A. Atwood, City Health Commissioner, and Dr. B. H. Manchew, prominent eye, ear and nose specialist, will be the speakers. Following the exercises a parade will be formed of the school children.

Four cash prizes are being offered for the best maintained yards during the week. Those desiring to enter this contest are requested to turn their names into the committee by Saturday night.

Negro Health Week

THE WEEK of April 4-10 is national "Negro Health Week." It will be observed intelligently and comprehensively by the negro population of Atlanta, under the direction of various outstanding leaders. This custom was inaugurated eleven years ago, and the week has grown in importance as the years have gone by.

Is held under the general direction and auspices of the United States Public Health Service, the Tuskegee Conference and the National Negro Business League, co-operating wherever they may with state, county and city health departments and bureaus—and, for that matter, the co-operation of all civic organizations, white and colored, is invoked.

The Federal Government goes to a great deal of expense in preparing appropriate literature for "Negro Health Week" and distributes the same generally wherever it may to good purpose and effect.

The various days will be observed in Atlanta as follows: Sunday, April 4, is Mobilization Day; Monday, Home Hygiene Day; Tuesday, Community Sanitation Day; Wednesday, Children's Day; Thursday, Adults' Day; Friday, Special Campaign Day; Saturday, Summing-Up and Planning Day.

The Federal Government particularly concerns itself with supplying information as to personal and home hygiene—work, food, clothing, shelter, school co-operation, health habits and so on. A great deal of its literature is devoted to common diseases and how they may be prevented and handled.

Splendid results have been had of previous annual health weeks of this sort, and the Federal Government has been greatly encouraged and enheartened as they have grown in volume and scope.

Here in Atlanta the week heretofore has been most intelligently observed and in this fine work many of Atlanta's outstanding white civic organizations have co-operated with the negroes in getting the best possible results of the same.

The matter is of vast importance, not only to our colored population, but to whites as well.

National Negro Health Week Begins Monday In Atlanta

Movement in Atlanta Sponsored By Neighborhood Union.

With the slogan "More Negro Health Work," the plans for the annual Negro Health Week are actively under way. The general movement is under the auspices of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the National Negro Business League in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, State Health Departments, County Health Departments, City Health Departments, and various Health and Civic Organizations.

In Atlanta, the movement is under the direction of the Neighborhood Union and already the various committees have been formed and put to work to make this the biggest and best health week we have had in this city. These committees are arranging to carry the message of better health to our people throughout the city. Locations for free clinics to be held at various points, have been secured, health pamphlets are ready for distribution, plans have been made for the participation of school children in the clean-up activities, and together with this, widespread publicity will be given to the movement in an effort to enlist the co-operation of every citizen.

The purpose of a Clean-up Campaign is to make your city a healthier and pleasanter place for each of us to live, and everyone can help to make such a campaign a success. This is the week to have rubbish removed from the cellar, backyard and areaway. See that hallways are clean of obstructions and that damp cellars and closets are ventilated. The interiors can be freshened by scrubbing floors and washing woodwork and most of all, by washing and keeping all windows clean so that rooms will be open to fresh air and sunlight. This is the time to get your landlord to repair leaky roofs and plumbing broken walls

and ceilings. Help all that you can to see that vacant lots are cleared up and report any unusual conditions either to the Neighborhood Union or direct to the Health Department. Remember that a city can be only as clean as its homes.

The campaign, coming as it does right at Easter time will give opportunity for the message to be carried to the large group of our citizens through the church, and many of the ministers will make mention of it in their sermons. Announcement will be made of the location of the various clinics and meetings to be held throughout the week.

HEALTH PLAY

Event of Negro Health Week at the Municipal Auditorium.

One of the finest negro audiences ever at the Municipal Auditorium greeted the third annual health play with drills and esthetic dances, which was given Wednesday night.

The Senior High, Junior High, Georgia State College, Cuyler Elementary and the Yamacraw Free Kindergarten were the principal participants on the program.

Several Cuyler Alumni had special parts. Willie Mae Jones sang "Deep River." Ione Greene sang "Remember."

The "Swiss May Dance," performed by a group of Junior High girls, decorated with artificial daisies, directed by Agatha Curley, was fine. "Cotton Needs A-Picking So Bad," adapted from Hampton Institute, was equally well done by both boys and girls in plantation garb. "The Vestal Virgins' Drill," by girls of the High School, directed by S. C. Houstoun, elicited prolonged applause. The stunts by the Yamacraw Kindergarten kiddies brought on much merriment in the audience.

The crowning event of the evening was the health play, in which Marigold McIver, as domestic science, and Meta Brown, as Lucy, a girl careless as to her diet, took the leading parts. Various other girls impersonated different foods and food principles. W. G. Dixon and B. E. Stiles directed, assisted by M. L. Horne, as pianist.

Mrs. McGee of the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association directed a little "Health Crusade" play of small children, and presented to Dr. Collier, the president of the Better Health Association for Negroes, a beautiful flag to be given

to the school, cleanest in buildings and premises during Health Week.

Dr. H. M. Collier, in closing, thanked the white and colored civic organizations and the Savannah Electric Co. for co-operation in putting over the Negro Health Week program. Prof. W. G. Dixon presided.

Negro Health Week is being observed in Waycross, one of the features of the celebration being a parade through the business section of the city Wednesday morning, more than 1,200 persons taking part in the procession. The negro school children were led by city school authorities, a band, and the colors. Four prizes will be given for the best kept yards during the week. Prof. A. G. Miller of the city schools, and Dr. G. E. Atwood, health commissioner, spoke before the negro school children Wednesday.

Negro Health Week.

Thomasville, Ga., April 10.—The negroes of Thomasville have been greatly interested this week in the observance of health week and have held several meetings in the interest of it. Addresses have been made by several of the white physicians of the city and discussed

held at other meetings by the colored physicians here, all with a view of the betterment of health conditions among the race. Dr. J. W. Wallace, county health officer, and Miss Crosby, county health nurse, have also been much interested in this work and have lent their encouragement and aid to what has been done.

Health Week - 1926

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The indications are that the National Negro Health and Clean-Up Week movement is gaining in momentum from year to year. Health officers and Boards of Health and other officials are taking cognizance of it in different parts of the country. The very prominent recognition given to it by the United States Public Health Service goes far toward adding to the importance of the movement. Its good results are already evidenced by improved health and living conditions among our people. This movement is playing a most important part along with other forces at work, responsible for the lowering of the morbidity and mortality rate among the Negro people.

This year, New Jersey has assumed an activity in this connection never before exhibited. The North Jersey Medical Society, co-operating with the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, has held a large number of important health meetings during the week. Physicians and dentists, members of the society, have spoken at practically all of the churches and on other occasions. The responses on the part of the public have been very favorable.

The editor was greatly impressed by the interest shown by a full house at the St. James A.M.E. Church in Newark, New Jersey, on Sunday morning, April 11th, at which time the pastor, Dr. H. M. Cummings, surrendered his pulpit to him along with Dr. I. A. Lawrence for health lectures. In the afternoon of the same day the editor, responding to an invitation, spoke to an enthusiastic gathering which practically filled a very spacious church in Asbury Park.

We regard this as one of the most important national movements among our people, and predict that much greater results will be evident in the next five or six years.

LIVING LONGER

Announcement that Baltimore had been awarded second prize and Memphis third prize for efficient work in Negro National Health Week Observance in 1924 is made in the minutes of the "silver jubilee" convention of the National Negro Business League. The first prize was awarded to Cincinnati.

In 1914, said Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee, an average of 450,000 negroes were "seriously ill all the time," at an annual cost of about \$75,000,000, and that, while 250,000 negroes of the South were dying each year, 100,000 of these deaths were preventable. In 1914, the average life span was about 35 years; in 1922 it was over 40 years.

The committee on awards was composed of Dr. J. R. Levy, Florence, S. C.; Dr. J. O. Plummer, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Chicago; Dr. U. G. Alexander, Newark, N. J.; Dr. A. B. Jackson, Washington, D. C.; E. T. Aswell, Philadelphia, Pa., and Dr. Work.

The negro has made remarkable progress then, since the average span of life has been increased over five years in less than ten. Much is due to the work of the colored themselves and much is the reflection of the general work of the insurance companies and of the governments, national and local, affecting all races. The country is moving forward as a unit, and the colored are being benefitted as well as the whites, by the efforts of the latter.

General

BALTIMORE (MD.) MFGRS RECORD

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1926.

Negro Life Span Lengthened.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Herald
NOV 2 1926

1927 Negro Health Week Plans Mapped by U. S.

Plans for the 1927 observance of National Negro Health Week were outlined yesterday in a conference in the office of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Negro Health Week was started in 1915 by the late Booker T. Washington and is conducted by the National Negro Business League and the Tuskegee Negro Conference working in co-operation with the Public Health Service.

Dr. W. F. Draper, Assistant Surgeon General, who presided, announced that Health Week for 1927 would be held April 3 to 10, which includes the anniversary date of the birth of Booker Washington.

"The time has come when the health of the colored man should not be looked upon as a question for the Negro but as a problem for both races." In these words Major R. R. Moton accurately expressed the attitude of intelligent people toward the health of the Negro at a recent conference in Washington, D. C.

While much more can be done by the Negroes themselves than has been done by them, it is by no means a strictly Negro problem. Indeed, white people are more responsible than Negroes for the present high death and sickness rates of the Afro-american population. It is because of industrial discrimination that relegates black people to the lowest paid ranks of labor, and housing segregation with its consequent disease breeding, that the black population suffers from a death rate twice as high as that of the whites. Colorphobia of the white population renders it difficult for the Negro to extricate himself from this dilemma. Disease does not discriminate.

It is encouraging and laudable, of course, to find prominent Negro educators, physicians and insurance officials attempting to relieve the situation. It is quite time that the problem attracted their attention. Very little, of course, is accomplished by setting aside special weeks for everything from babies to bananas, save to focus the attention of the group and the nation on the fact that such things are of importance. That good health is important hardly needs to be stressed. However, the National Negro Health Week will do no harm and may do some good. We hope it will.

Such work, however, should be going on the entire year. There is no reason why every Negro community should not have a clinic with a paid staff to carry on educational and preventative work. Any Negro community that can afford a church should have a clinic. Every person should know as much about his body as he does about the streets in his neighborhood. An intensive educational campaign in every community under local auspices would do much to free Negroes from the great economic losses due to illness and death, and liberate the masses from their present abject slavery to useless, if not injurious, quack medicines.

This work requires and should have the support and co-operation of the white people in every community, and the most effective argument to use in gaining their support is the economic one. For instance, it can be easily shown by the most casual Negro investigator that the whites themselves lose money because of the deplorable health of the black citizens and the conditions that give rise to this situation.

Social psychologists tell us that the intelligence of a crowd is that of its most ignorant member. The same is true with the prosperity of a community: its health is that of its least healthy group. Ten thousand Negro workers working 2,600,000 days per annum at an average salary of \$4 a day, have a total consumptive power equal to \$10,400,000. That is to say that these workers can consume food, clothing, shelter and amusement worth that much. If a thousand of these workers are incapacitated through sickness for a per capita average of twenty days a year, the consumptive power of the Negro community has been reduced by \$80,000. Every death of an able bodied worker means a loss to the community of over a thousand dollars on the basis of a 260-day year at \$4 a day.

Again, assuming that the total income of our hypothetical community is ten million dollars per annum on a basis of ten thousand workers and a total population of fifteen thousand, and that the death rate is 20 per 1,000 per annum, the total number of deaths will be 300. If each funeral, including a

doctor's bill, costs \$500, the total loss in consumptive power (from the viewpoint of local merchants) will be \$150,000. Considering the fact that the Negro death rate is usually twice that of the white death rate, then the total loss in consumptive power to the community, over and above the normal loss, will be \$75,000. For a community of 150,000 Negroes the loss will be \$750,000. Thus, in cities like Baltimore, New York, Washington, Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Louisville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Norfolk and Jacksonville, it can be plainly seen that the community loses a fortune through the bad health of the Negro population. For the country at large the total loss in dollars and cents is tremendous. And mind you, all this has nothing to do with the loss in productive power of the community. Verily, good health pays. Looked at from

another angle, a Negro ghetto where deplorable health conditions exist and the death and sickness rates are twice or thrice as great as among the white population, constitutes a great menace to the whites. Germs are democratic—they know no color line. They assail white and black alike. A germ will fly from a sick Negro to a healthy white man with admirable and un-American impartiality. The relations between the two races are close, both before and after sunset. It is quite logical to assume, therefore, that the white death rate might not be so high in some localities if it were not for the unusually high rates in the black ghettos.

These are the sort of arguments for Negroes to use in seeking to gain the support and co-operation of the white people with money and authority in various communities. Talk in dollars and cents and you will get immediate attention and assistance. Only threats against pocketbooks and lives is instantly heeded. No person wants to lose either. The white merchants who are deaf to appeals in the name of Jesus Christ will incline their ears readily enough when it is pointed out that their attitude is costing them a half million dollars or so every year that might otherwise be spent over their counters. Nor will they remain impassive when the close relation between bad housing and health and a big tax rate is indicated. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and \$10,000 spent for health education through lectures, clinics and sanitary inspection may save a community \$100,000.

Such constructive propaganda can be freely broadcast by Negroes in every community (even the worst towns) without fear of reprisal. It will help both whites and blacks. It will create understanding and not antagonism. It will be fundamental and not palliative or futile. Problems are solved by going to their roots. If those interested in bettering the health of the Negro population will bring home to the rest of America just how much is lost in cold cash by the present conditions, we shall doubtless bring our death and sickness rates down to at least the level of the white population in the next five years.

Health Week - 1926

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK APRIL 4TH TO 10TH

Copies of Suggestions For
Health Week Sermons May
Be Obtained From Tuskegee
Institute.

(By Associated Negro Press)
Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Mar. 4.—In
accord with the resolutions of the
National Negro Business League,
and in cooperation with the An-
nual Tuskegee Negro Conference
and other influential organizations,
the following announcement has
been issued for the observance of
the Twelfth Annual National Negro
Health Week, from April 4,
through April 10.

Cooperative agencies in the
movement will be the United States
Public Health Service, The Nation-
al Health Council, The National
Medical Association, The Nation-
al Tuberculosis Association, The
National Association of Graduate
Nurses, The National Organization
for Public Health Nursing, The
American Red Cross, The Ameri-
can Social Hygiene Association,
The National Child Welfare Asso-
ciation, The American Child
Association of Health, The Nation-
al Health Circle for Colored Peo-
ple, The National Clean-up and
Paint-up Bureau, The National
Federation of Colored Women's
Clubs, The National League on
Urban Conditions, The Commis-
sion on Interracial Cooperation,
The Young Men's and Young
Women's Christian Associations,
The National Association of Teach-
ers in Colored Schools, The As-
sociated Negro Press, The Nation-
al Negro Press Association, The
State Boards of Health, City
Boards of Health, State Medical
Associations, Annual Church Con-
ferences and Associations, Frater-
nal Organizations, Insurance Com-
panies, Farmers Conferences, Lo-
cal Schools and Churches.

The eleventh Annual National
Negro Health Week was more
widely observed than any preced-
ing Health Week, and secured a
more general interest in, and un-
derstanding of Health problems
and Health education among Ne-
groes than any preceding Health

Week observance. Greater re-
sults are expected from the
twelfth Annual Negro Health
Week.

The United States Public Health
Service has again prepared the
Health Week Bulletin. It is ready
for distribution and copies of the
same may be secured by applica-
tion to the United States Public
Health Service, Washington, D. C.,
or to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
Suggestions for a sermon on
Health have been prepared. Copies
of the same may be secured by ap-
plication to Tuskegee Institute, Al-
abama.

It has been decided to stress this
year as last year the building of
sanitary toilets.

Health Week Will Be Observed Apr. 4

Twelfth Annual Affair Will
Be Most Extensive Ever
Undertaken

(To Observe Health)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 24.—Plan-
ning is underway to make the Twelfth
Annual Negro Health Week, which
will be observed all over the United
States from April 4 to 10, one of
the most successful Negro Health
Weeks ever held. Twenty-five nation-
al, state and local organizations have
been asked to unite in the observance.
Advice has been sent out to civic
agencies, churches and homes as to
the best methods of preparing for and
carrying out the health week ob-
servance. The program for the week
has been divided into seven periods,
one for each day of the week, as
follows: Sunday, April 4, Mobiliza-
tion day; Monday, April 5, Home Hy-
giene day; Tuesday, April 6, Commu-
nity Sanitation day; Wednesday,
April 7, Children's day; Thursday,
April 8, Adults' day; Friday, April 9,
Special Campaign day; Saturday,
April 10, Planning day.

The slogan for the 1926 Negro
Health Week is "More Negro Health
Work."

General.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS SCHEDULED FOR APRIL

(P. N. S.)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mar. 4.—In
accord with the resolutions of
the National Negro Business League
and in cooperation with the Annual
Tuskegee Negro Conference and
other influential organizations, the
following announcement has been
issued for the observance of the
Twelfth Annual National Negro
Health Week, from April 4th thru
April 10th.

Cooperative agencies in the
movement will be the United States
Public Health Service, The Nation-
al Health Council, The National
Medical Association, The National
Tuberculosis Association, The National
Association of Graduate Nurses, The
National Organization for Public
Health Nursing, The American Red
Cross, The American Social Hygiene
Association, The National Child Wel-
fare Association, The American
Child Association of Health, The Na-
tional Health Circle for Colored peo-
ple, The National Clean-Up and
Paint-up Bureau, The National Fed-
eration of Colored Women's Clubs,
The National League on Urban Con-
ditions, The Commission on Inter-
racial Co-operation, The Young
Men's and Young Women's
Christian Associations, The National
Association of Teachers in Colored
Schools, The Associated Negro Press,
The National Negro Press Associa-
tion, The State Boards of Health,
City Boards of Health, State Medi-
cal Associations, Annual Church
Conferences and Associations, Frater-
nal Organizations, Insurance
Companies, Farmers Conferences,
Local Schools and Churches. The
eleventh Annual National Negro
Health Week was more widely
observed than any preceding Health
Week, and secured a more general
interest in, and understanding of,
Health problems and Health educa-
tion among Negroes than any pre-
ceding Health Week observance.
Greater results are expected from
the twelfth Annual Negro Health
Week.

The United States Public Health
Service has again prepared the
Health Week Bulletin. It is ready
for distribution and copies of the
same may be secured by application
to the United States Public Health
Service, Washington, D. C., or to
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Suggestions for a sermon on
Health have been prepared. Copies
of the same may be secured by ap-
plication to Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

It has been decided to stress this
year as last year the building of
sanitary toilets.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM OUTLINED BY COMMITTEE AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.—Health
work more extensive and varied than
that ever before undertaken in behalf
of Negroes was planned by the ex-
ecutive committee of National Negro
Health Week which met under the
leadership of R. R. Taylor, vice prin-
cipal of Tuskegee, and George N.
Work, in charge of the department
of medical research at the insti-
tute, at the school.

Two meetings of the committee are
held each year, one in November at
Washington, and one immediately fol-
lowing the annual Negro Conference
at Tuskegee Institute. The commit-
tee met to approve and enlarge upon
recommendations made in November
at the Northern Session. These recom-
mendations covered, first, a health week
slogan; second, suggestions for se-
curing wider and more effective ob-
servance of National Negro Health
Week; third, what should be special-
ly stressed during this year's health
week program; and, fifth, the promo-
tion of the purchase of Health Week
bulletins and other health literature
that may be available for distribution.

Growth of Health Work.

The nature of the work inspired by
the promotion of National Negro
Health Week last year was reflected
in a report read at the meeting by
Mary E. Foster, State Jeannes super-
visor, with headquarters in Montgom-
ery. She worked in ten counties of
Alabama. The health work in these
counties included: 285 health sermons,
18,730 people reached, 118 lectures, 31
clinics, 224 examinations, 63 moving
picture exhibits, 474 posters distributed,
131 parades, 716 yards cleaned, 152
Committees put to work, 20 news-
paper articles, 954 homes and yards
inspected, 60 houses whitewashed or
painted, and numbers of schools, homes
and churches cleaned.

It was determined that in the next
year the health work should be ad-
vanced through schools, lodges, church-
es and the homes. The slogan adopt-
ed was "More Negro Health," which
is to be portrayed by an appropriate

drawing on a poster. The North Car-
olina Mutual Life Insurance Company
at Durham, N. C., has donated \$5,000,
for the improvement of Negro health
in the year 1926. In addition to these
general agencies aiding in the work,
the health week officials have the as-
surance of the cooperation of many
interracial commissions, insurance
companies, and white health associ-
ations, notably the National Tubercu-
losis Association.

National Body Cooperates.

R. E. Hudson, secretary of the Na-
tional Tuberculosis Association, with
headquarters at Birmingham, informed
the committee that he had the assur-
ance of the cooperation of his organ-
ization in every way possible and that
the state association proposed to give
one of the issues of its monthly bul-
letin prior to the health week to a
presentation of various phases of Ne-
gro health.

Preachers all over the country are
to be urged to preach from a special
health sermon prepared by members
of the committee this year. This ser-
mon will approach vigorously the prob-
lem of venereal diseases. Special at-
tention is to be paid in the campaign
for health week, or health year, as
Vice-Principal Taylor preferred to
call it, to a program calling for the
erection of sanitary outhouses, both
in the rural districts and in city
suburbs. The United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture is actively co-
operating in this work.

Doctors Push Health Week Campaign

(By Associated Negro Press)
Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Mar. 6.—There is no greater factor in raising the health standards of the race than the physician," declares Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, commenting on the part the medical men play in promoting National Negro Health Week which will be observed this year during the week beginning April 4.

Since the organization of the annual health campaign 12 years ago, both colored and white physicians and dentists have become increasingly active in doing their share to stimulate interest in fighting disease. The services of medical associations have been placed at the disposal of the committee in charge of the health campaign. In many instances, local associations of doctors and dentists are taking the lead in organizing the health week program. They have volunteered their services in lecturing on hygiene, in arranging and explaining health exhibits and in distributing health literature among their patients and friends.

The National Medical Association and its local branches throughout the country and other health agencies are actively at work on plans to promote observance of the week.

tribution and a copy may be obtained upon application to the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

DOCTORS PUSH HEALTH WEEK CAMPAIGN

Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Mar. 16.—"There is no greater factor in raising the health standards of the race than the physician," declares Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, commenting on the part the medical men play in promoting National Negro Health Week which will be observed this year during the week beginning April 4th.

Since the organization of the annual health campaign 12 years ago, both colored and white physicians and dentists have become increasingly active in doing their share to stimulate interest in fighting disease and conditions that foster disease. The services of medical associations have been placed at the disposal of the committee in charge of the health campaign. In many instances, local associations of doctors and dentists are taking the lead in organizing the health week program. They have volunteered their services in lecturing on hygiene, in arranging and explaining health exhibits and in distributing health literature among their patients and friends.

The National Medical Association and its local branches throughout the country and other health agencies are actively at work on plans to promote an intelligent observance of the week.

DAYTON C. NEW
FEBRUARY 21, 1926

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK APRIL 4

Special Program Is Arranged For Each of Six Days.

Observance of the twelfth annual National Negro Health Week will be made by colored organizations of Dayton during the week of April 4 to 10, it was announced Saturday.

A special health program will be held each day during the week, which starts Sunday and ends the following Saturday.

Colored organizations throughout the country will cooperate in the week, which was launched un-

der the auspices of the National Negro Business League and the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

The eleventh annual week was more widely observed last year than any other movement started by the colored citizens of the country. The entire first day of the week is dedicated to the mobilizing of the colored persons in each city of the country for the organization of committees.

Home hygiene day is to be observed on the second day, and community sanitation will fill the third. The fourth day is set aside for the observance of children's day, and the fifth is for adults.

The sixth day will be featured with a special campaign, and the final day will be planning day. A mass meeting probably will end the series on Saturday night, when the results of the campaign will be stressed.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED IN STATE

Ministers Are Asked To Preach on Subject of Better Conditions

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 3.—Nation-wide observance of the twelfth annual negro health week opens Sunday when colored pastors carry the campaign for more negro health to the pulpits of the state, directing the attention of their congregations to the urgency of the health problem.

A definite program for each day in the week has been worked out. Sunday has been designed as mobilization day when public mass meetings will be held and health problems discussed. Monday is home hygiene day on which families are urged to carry out measures for establishment of sanitary conditions in the home. Services commemorating the birthday of Booker T. Washington, founder of the National Negro Health week, will be observed this day. Wednesday will be a day devoted to the health of children. Attention will be directed toward the health of adults on Thursday. Friday is designated as special campaign day when local health problems in each community will be attacked. The campaign will close with open forum meetings Saturday night at which plans for promoting negro health throughout the year will be discussed.

A suggested sermon on health has been circulated among the colored ministry. The sermon is directed chiefly against social diseases, which it characterizes as "God's moths working havoc among men." It calls attention to the fact that these "moths lurk wherever there are weakness and filth." The sermon continues, "Hence it is our social responsibility to make our communities fit places in which to live. So all are urged to enter heartily into this health week and put on a campaign for civic cleanliness, both physical and moral, for all diseases breed in physical and moral filth. What is urged upon every community is not a spectacular effort now and then but constant vigilance against disease."

The observance of National Negro Health Week," Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, declares, "has become one of the most influential factors in promoting better race relations. It affords a platform on which all can unite. The response we have received from white social and health agencies throughout the south has been generous and especially gratifying."

Dr. S. W. Welch, Alabama state health officer, has sent letters to the health departments of other states requesting them to turn their attention to the health needs of the negro. Many states have responded to Dr. Welch's request and are urging local health officers to cooperate in promoting the health campaign. Likewise the federal bureau of public health service has sent out letters to the health officers of twenty-one states relative to negro health.

To Award Prizes.

The National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau of St. Louis, Mo., as in past years offers three silver loving cups, one each to the three cities that do the most effective work in raising the health standards of the negro in their respective fields. This office has served to stimulate a keen rivalry among the cities. First prizes was won last year by Baltimore, Md., and second by Louisville, Ky., Wichita, Kansas was third.

Mortality Rate Lowered.

According to the Negro Year Book, the negro death rate has been reduced 31.5 per cent since the health week has first been observed. The average life of the negro has been increased five-years. At the time of the first negro health week the average span was 35 years. It is now 40. The year book also records that during this time the number of deaths due to tuberculosis has dropped 42 per cent.

National Negro Health Week.

Beginning today the annual National Negro Health Week will be observed, and it is to be hoped that everybody will give the matter the encouragement its importance deserves. The death rate among the Negroes is decreasing every year, a condition which is largely attributable to the educational effect of the observance of Health Week. The commission of Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in Atlanta, states that the death rate decreased from 24.1 per cent. per thousand in 1910 to 15.7 per cent. per thousand in 1922.

The late Booker T. Washington, who was principal of the Negro Institute at Tuskegee Ala., started the Health Week program twelve years ago, and it has been carried out with thirty or more health, welfare, civic and religious agencies, including medical, hygiene and child welfare associations, the American Red Cross, insurance companies, clubs, schools, chambers of commerce, churches and other groups.

The program for this year will begin today with sermons in the Negro churches, followed on succeeding days by instruction in home hygiene, general sanitation crusade, school meetings and clinics, health talks before adult organizations, social campaign against any particular health menace, and plans on Saturday next for the conservation of the results.

It is pointed out by the commission that although the death rate among Negroes has been declining more rapidly in late years than that among the whites, it is still several points higher than the latter, which, in 1922, was 11.4 per cent. A large part of this mortality, it is believed, could readily be prevented by proper sanitation and medical attention. To this end the interracial commission is asking the cooperation of all welfare agencies and civic groups in making the observance of Health Week this year as general and thorough as possible.

The preservation of the health of the people, whatever their race or creed may be, is one of the most important of our responsibilities. The value of good health needs no argument. And yet it is to be feared that many of us do not realize what a great blessing to us health is until disease fastens itself upon us, spreads to others and becomes epidemic. In our section of the country, where the white and the black are in close contact with each other in business and domestic life, the whites should be no less interested than the blacks in the observance of health week.

IMPROVING HOMES IN AID OF HEALTH

Negro Health Work in County Progresses

As a part of the program in keeping with the United States Department of Agriculture, the State and county co-operating with the extension agent have outlined a program to be carried out in the county during National Negro Health Week. A similar program has been carried out in the country for a number of years and as a result homes have been painted, white-washed, a few screened, improved water systems put in as steps towards health improvement.

Meetings have been arranged in the following communities: White Bluff, Flowersville, Burroughs, Ft. Argile and Monticeth. A demonstration in the construction of sanitary toilets have been arranged for at Burroughs and Monticeth communities as well as white washing.

More than five hundred circular letters have been mailed to the people of the rural districts calling their attention to the importance of observing National Health Week. Bulletins on health are being distributed to the individuals and through the schools of the county.

Suggestions for sermons on health are being distributed to the preachers of the various churches of the county. It is hoped that instead of national negro health week that the program will grow into a National Negro Health Year. The whitewash side of the program is being carried on very well, here and there in the various communities of the county can be seen evidences of efforts put forth during former health weeks.

The demonstrations are to serve as models for the people of the various communities. The various schools of the county will be visited by speakers who will give talks along health lines to the children and in this way practically everybody in the county will be reached

during this health campaign that will be observed April 4 to 10.

Negro Health Week County

The following schedule of meetings has been arranged in the county to be carried out during National Health Week that will be observed beginning April 4 through April 10.

On Monday night April 5, a meeting will be held at Zion Hill Baptist Church, Montgomery and White Bluff cross roads. This meeting is intended for the people of White Bluff and

Flowersville communities. On Tuesday April 6, there will be a demonstration in the construction of a sanitary toilet and whitewashing at Burroughs community. In the evening a meeting will be at the church for the people of Burroughs, Miller's Station and Ft. Argile communities. On Wednesday another demonstration in the construction of a sanitary toilet and white

washing will be held at Monticeth community, and in the evening a meeting will be held at White Oak Baptist Church for the people of Monticeth, Meinhart and Rice Home communities. On Thursday, April 7, a meeting will be held at the Central Baptist church for the people of this community and Gordon. Friday, April 8, a meeting will be held at Sandy community. Speedwell M. E. Church.

The people of these various communities are being urged to attend these

meetings in large numbers in order that they might be able to get the wholesome information that will be given out in the lectures and talks by speakers who have been scheduled to speak at these meetings. The health week program will terminate with the meeting of the Chatham County Farmers' Institute that will be held Monday April 12 at the Georgia State Industrial College. It is expected that this meeting will be largely attended as the canning club members and farmers will meet in joint session.

Mr. S. Wilson, Mr. Sam Steele, Rev. J. Johnson, Mrs. A. Harris, Mrs. Amelia Sullivan, along with other community leaders are doing everything possible to make these meetings a success. These meetings are being held through the local community organizations of the county under the direction of the County Home Demonstration Agent and County Agent of Chatham County.

inside and outside the homes and on all vacant lots.

Leading colored preachers have promised to incorporate the message of better health in their sermons today. Monday night at 6 o'clock, a mass meeting is announced at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., at which time Dr. A. M. Wilkins, chairman for the week, will preside.

Colored Health and Clean-Up Week—

This is Health Week and Clean-up Week for the colored people of Thomasville and they are taking great interest in it.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. W. W. Jarrell gave an interesting talk at the colored Baptist church on health conditions, stressing especially the dangers of the Fly, and steps to be taken to guard against the inroads of this insect.

Dr. K. T. McLean will give a talk to the mothers on Friday evening at the church, which will no doubt be both interesting and helpful. There will also be other talks that will be announced later.

Dr. J. W. Wallace is greatly interested in this work, as is Miss Crosby, Health Nurse and they are both very glad to do anything in their power to aid the colored people in their efforts to make a healthier and cleaner Thomasville.

HEALTH WEEK TO BE HELD

The National Negro Health Week begins next Sunday April the 4th.

A Program is to be given by the colored people of Waycross each day during the week.

Sunday will be Mobilization Day. Sermons will be preached, in the morning, by the local ministers, bearing on Health Week. In the afternoon it is rumored that one or more mass meetings will be held in which prominent speakers will be heard.

Monday, April the 5th will be Home Hygiene Day. The people will assemble and hear talks on making homes more sanitary. Part of the exercises are to be devoted to the commemoration of the birthday of Booker T. Washington.

Tuesday, community Sanitation Day, a systematic attack upon marshes, swamps, and any kind of disease that might affect the community will be made.

Wednesday is children's Day. Plans are being made to have a parade of the colored school children of the city, showing a 100 per cent vaccination against smallpox, and inoculation against other diseases.

Adult's Day is Thursday. Talks are to be made with the hope of interesting, all adults in health examination.

Special Campaign Day is Friday April the 9th. The prevailing disease in the community is to be given a heavy blow on that day. It is anticipated that smallpox will be the topic of the day.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.
WAYCROSS, Ga., April 3.—Negro Health Week will be observed by Waycross negroes beginning Monday, April 5. The program for the week is being sponsored by the Negro Men's Business League. Recently all negro school children have been vaccinated against smallpox, typhoid fever and hookworm.

Waycross, Ga., April 3.—(Special.) Negro health week will be observed by Waycross negroes, beginning Monday, April 5. The program for the week is being sponsored by the Negro Men's Business league.

On Wednesday evening exercises will be held at the Central City High school with Dr. G. E. Atwood, city health commissioner, and Dr. B. H. Minchew delivering health talks.

Recently all negro school children have been vaccinated against smallpox, typhoid fever, and hookworm.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK SERVED IN WAYCROSS

WAYCROSS, Ga., April 3.—(AP) Beginning Monday, April 5, Negro Health Week will be celebrated in Waycross, being sponsored by the Negro Men's Business League, which has appointed a committee to have charge of all such work. Four cash prizes will be offered for the best-kept yards during the week, it is announced.

Negro Health Week Drive to Be Opened With Mass Meeting

"More Negro Health Work" is the slogan of the observance of the twelfth annual negro health week, which will get under way Monday night at 6 o'clock at a mass meeting at the Butler street Y. M. C. A., according to Dr. A. M. Wilkins, chairman of the clean-up drive, who will preside. At this meeting, announcement will be made of the location of clinics and other agencies and the full week's program will be outlined.

The general movement is under the auspices of the annual Tuskegee negro conference and the International Negro Business league, in co-operation with the United States public health service, state, county and city health department, and various health and civic organizations.

In Atlanta the movement is under the direction of the neighborhood union, and various committees are at work to make this week the greatest health week in the history of the city. Free clinics will be opened at various points and health pamphlets are ready for distribution. Plans have been made for negro school children to participate in the clean-up activities.

WAYCROSS, Ga., April 3.—Negro health week is being celebrated in Waycross beginning Monday April 5. This week is sponsored by the negro men's business league which has appointed the following committee to have charge: J. C. Clark, W. H. Wright, H. C. Scarlett, Hiram West and J. J. Greagh.

SONG BOOKS HERE FOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Mrs. Marjorie McGehee, the executive secretary of the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association announces that the song books have arrived which are to be used in the Crusade Health Week to be observed next week by the negroes. All public health nurses, and all colored teachers who have not received a copy of the songs are asked to call at the clinic, 345 Bull street, where they are being given out by Mrs. E. C. Wescott.

Negro Health Week Being Observed In Athens April 4-10th

Pursuant to its purpose and custom of past years the National Negro Business League has designated the week embracing April 4-10 as "Negro Health Week". The league urges the pastors of churches and school principals to stress the importance of good health during the health period.

The health week slogan "many that are dead should be living now" should be a profound reminder.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK BEGINS TOMORROW

Committees to Make House to House Canvass

The Savannah Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, is taking an active part in negro health week which begins tomorrow.

Committees have been appointed to make a house to house canvass throughout the negro homes of the city. This committee will ask every one to do special cleaning of the houses and premises. An inspection of the work will be made on Friday and Saturday by a committee of white and colored who will visit the homes and make reports. Every one is asked to co-operate in this work which means so much to the health and happiness of Savannah.

Negro Health Week

THE WEEK of April 4-10 is national "Negro Health Week." It will be observed intelligently and comprehensively by the negro population of Atlanta, under the direction of various outstanding leaders. This custom was inaugurated eleven years ago, and the week has grown in importance as the years have gone by.

It is held under the general direction and auspices of the United States Public Health Service, the Tuskegee Conference and the National Negro Business League, co-operating wherever they may with state, county and city health departments and bureaus—and, for that matter, the co-operation of all civic organizations, white and colored, is invoked.

The Federal Government goes to a great deal of expense in preparing appropriate literature for "Negro Health Week" and distributes the same generally wherever it may to good purpose and effect.

The various days will be observed in Atlanta as follows: Sunday, April 4, is Mobilization Day; Monday, Home Hygiene Day; Tuesday, Community Sanitation Day; Wednesday, Children's Day; Thursday, Adults' Day; Friday, Special Campaign Day; Saturday, Summing-Up and Planning Day.

The Federal Government particularly concerns itself with supplying information as to personal and home hygiene—work, food, clothing, shelter, school co-operation, health habits and so on. A great deal of its literature is devoted to common diseases and how they may be prevented and handled.

Splendid results have been had of previous annual health weeks of this sort, and the Federal Government has been greatly encouraged and enheartened as they have grown in volume and scope.

Here in Atlanta the week heretofore has been most intelligently observed and in this fine work many of Atlanta's outstanding white civic organizations have co-operated with the negroes in getting the best possible results of the same.

The matter is of vast importance, not only to our colored population, but to whites as well.

Many Health Clinics To Be Held This Week In Clean-Up Campaign

In connection with the clean-up campaign being conducted by the Neighborhood Union there will be several health clinics in the colored section of the city. On Wednesday, April 14, from 2 to 4 o'clock there will be a clinic at Waycross Community house on Myrtle street, and one at Zion Hill Baptist church. On Friday, at the same hour, there will be clinics in the Sumnerhill Neighborhood house and one at the organization headquarters, 447 Herndon building. All examinations and advice will be free.

DR. STEWART TO TALK ON HEALTH CONDITIONS

Negro Health Week Shows Informative Work

Dr. Stewart of the U. S. health service, will speak to separate meetings of the boys and girls at Cuyler Street School this morning. The better health play, to be held at the auditorium Wednesday evening of next week, will bring a week of medical education among the colored schools to a close with an interesting lesson.

Dr. H. M. Collier will speak at the First Congregational Church on Sunday.

This health campaign among the colored children of the city has so far been productive of excellent results, it is declared.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

PARADE HELD TODAY

Negro Health Week is being observed in Waycross, one of the features of the celebration being a parade through the business section of the city this morning, more than twelve hundred persons taking part in the procession.

The negro school children were led by city school authorities, a band, and the colors.

Four prizes will be given for the best kept yards during the week.

Prof. A. G. Miller, of the city schools, and Dr. G. E. Atwood, Health commissioner, spoke before the negro school children this morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the Central Colored High School.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED IN WAYCROSS

WAYCROSS, Ga., April, 6.—Beginning Monday, April 5, Negro Health Week will be celebrated in Waycross, being sponsored by the Negro Men's Business League, which has appointed a committee to have charge of all such work.

Four cash prizes will be offered for the best-kept yards during the week, it is announced.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK EFFECTIVELY OBSERVED

Play at Auditorium Wednesday to Close Observance

The local observance of National Negro Health Week will end with the "health play," and program of physical exercises and music, at the Municipal Auditorium Wednesday night, when practical illustrations, information, and methods will be given by the public school children in an effort to further establish the fundamental rules of good health in the minds of the people of Savannah.

The campaign for better health among colored people in Chatham county has been conducted under the auspices of the Better Health Association, having Dr. H. M. Collier, president; Principal J. W. Hubert, secretary, and W. G. Dixon, chairman of the committee on physical training and amusements, together with representatives of schools, churches, clubs and health department.

During the past week Dr. Barrett, city health officer; Rev. Holmes, pastor of First Congregational Church; Dr. Stewart, United States department of health; city health nurses, and Mrs. Majorie McGehee of the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association, visited all the large negro schools and spoke or gave demonstrations on some phase of better health among colored people.

Friday, Misses Bunkley, Hatch, Clarke, Woods and Burke visited the elementary classes at Cuyler and spoke very complimentary of the good discipline and appearance of the children and the school at large. In company with these nurses were Mrs. Otto Kolb, vice president of Chatham Parent-Teacher Association, and others.

Today, Dr. H. M. Collier, president, and Dr. Stewart, United States health expert, will speak at the First Congregational Church, at 10 and 6 o'clock respectively. The public is invited.

Then, on Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock the annual health play and program will be rendered by the leading talent of the colored schools in this city.

Reservations have been provided for the large number of white people who are expecting to attend the exercises. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 persons will be present from the number of tickets distributed, already.

The complete program follows: National negro anthem, audience essay, "Hygiene in the Schools," Alethia Erwin; vocal solo, Willie Mae Coleman; drill, Beach girls; Ukelele Club, Paulsen School; "Health Play," Cuyler and Beach girls; violin solo, Arwin Scott; Red Cross demonstration, East Broad School and nurses; selection, Cuyler Glee Club; vocal solo, Iona Greene; acrobatic stunts, Claude Flantroy; selection, G. S. I. C. quartet; selection, Beach Glee Club; Cuyler health song and campaign; vocal solo, Dukes of C. P. C.

ENDORSE BONDS FOR SEWERAGE

Negro Business League Adopts Resolutions On Health.

AWARDS ARE ANNOUNCED

Dr. B. H. Minchew And Commissioner Atwood Are Speakers.

The Negro Business League of Waycross has endorsed a resolution for better schools, better business and better citizens, as a conclusion to Negro Health Week observed here this week.

The resolution follows: "Whereas, the Waycross Negro Business League stands for better schools, better business and better citizens, and

"Whereas, this organization believes in the civic advancement of their people in this immediate municipality, and

"Whereas, this organization has just taken an active part in this present Health Week program, and

"Whereas, it promoted a clean-up campaign and urged the colored citizens to clean up and screen their homes, clean up the rubbish about their premises, and insisted that they follow out the instructions delivered to them by various health lecturers during the week and

"In as much as we noted the unsanitary conditions and the lack of sewerage in sections where our people live, or organization wishes to

"Resolve, that we go on record as endorsing the Sewerage Bond proposition, and urge all of our people, especially our colored voters, to vote solidly for same, as it means better health for our people."

AWARDS

The resolution is signed by a committee composed of Dr. W. H. Wright, chairman, Dr. J. J. Creagh, Dr. H. C. Scarlett, Dr. S. A. Reddick, Hiram West and J. C. Clark.

Dr. B. H. Minchew and Dr. Geo. Atwood, city and county health commissioner, delivered health addresses at the closing exercises of the week held last night at the Colored Central High School.

Prizes were awarded for conspicuous work during Health Week, to the following:

Annie Mae McIntosh, 1108 Ferris street; W. E. Harris, 828 Pittman street; Will Gross, 408 Blackwell street; A. J. Gill's, 605 State street; Ossie Jordon, Glass Street.

INTER-RACIAL MEETING WAS HELD HERE ON LAST SUNDAY

Mayor H. C. Cox and Mrs. Edwin P. Nowell, Jr., were the principal speakers for the white people at a well attended and interesting meeting of the Inter-Racial Council of Monroe held last Sunday afternoon at the Baptist Tabernacle, this city.

The meeting was in observance of the beginning of "Health Week," nationally observed by the negroes of the United States, and the program was in keeping with the topic.

Following a number of enjoyable songs, Rev. Bell, pastor of the church, delivered the address of welcome, after which the talks of the afternoon were made by Mrs. E. P. Nowell, Mayor H. C. Cox and Prof. Raiford, principal of the colored school. Luelle Conyers, wife of Boyd Conyers, read a very instructive and interesting paper on cleaning and beautifying our homes and surroundings.

Monroe, Ga., Walton Tabernacle

APR 13 1926

INTER-RACIAL MEETING HEARD FINE TALKS ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Sunday afternoon, according to previous announcement, the Inter-Racial Council of Monroe held a very interesting and beneficial meeting at Tabernacle Baptist church, this city.

The meeting marked the beginning we can all join forces and make our of what is known as "Health Week" public places, such as churches, school among the negroes of the United grounds and cemeteries clean and States, and all the talks made were beautiful, where you can no longer with reference to that observance. find old tin cans, broken bottles,

The exercises opened with song, waste paper and such scattered and the devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Bell, pastor of the church, who afterwards delivered the address of welcome.

Many splendid songs were effectively rendered, as the negroes know how, Chairman Wallace Williams directing, and speeches were made by

Mrs. Edwin P. Nowell, Jr., Mayor Cleonis Cox, for the white people; Prof. Raiford for the colored, and the wife of Boyd or "Buddie" Conyers, one of Monroe's best known darkies, read a most excellent paper, which we print in connection with this notice.

Mayor Cox and Mrs. Nowell both made fine impressions on all who heard them and on all sides the most complimentary things are being said of their talks, Mr. Cox assuring them that everything within his power would be done to aid them in the matter of better health conditions.

It is expected that during the week every negro home will be given a most thorough cleaning and that other things necessary to the preservation of health will be undertaken.

There were quite a representative number of negroes at the Sunday meeting, indicative of the fact the sentiment favoring better conditions along all lines is growing among the better element of negroes.

The Paper Read.

At this season of the year when nature is just awakening from her long winter sleep and the buds smiling on every tree and bush, the gentle spring rains come to cleanse and refresh. It should be a reminder to us that it is time to gather our forces and use our God-given strength to clean and make beautiful the homes and grounds around us.

We all know that health depends on cleanliness, and as "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," it is our duty and our privilege to make our homes and our yards beautiful by making them clean. Naturally, we think of our homes first, for "Charity begins at home." Then after we have made our own homes clean and healthful,

Those of us who have not already done so, let's begin now and remove all the weeds and high grass and unsightly things from our own yards and gardens, then all join together to make our public grounds clean and healthful.

Our bodies, we are told, are temples for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, and if we would honor our Lord and Savior we would keep our bodies a clean temple for Him to live in—clean inside and out. And if we would entertain the presence of our Master in our houses we must keep them clean. I am not speaking of things that might be done, but of things that can and must be done for our town and community in order that we may make it possible to have strong, healthy children that will grow and make useful men and women.

"Together we stand and divided we fall" applies to all walks of life, and if we will all stand together for health and sanitation, we can make Monroe a safe place in which to live.

Negro Health Week Drive to Be Opened With Mass Meeting

"More Negro Health Work" is the slogan of the observance of the twelfth annual negro health week, which will get under way Monday night at 6 o'clock at a mass meeting at the Butler street Y. M. C. A., according to Dr. A. M. Wilkins, chairman of the clean-up drive, who will preside. At this meeting, announcement will be made of the location of clinics and other agencies and the full week's program will be outlined.

The general movement is under the auspices of the annual Tuskegee negro conference and the International Negro Business league, in co-operation with the United States public health service, state, county and city health department, and various health and civic organizations.

In Atlanta the movement is under the direction of the neighborhood union, and various committees are at work to make this week the greatest health week in the history of the city. Free clinics will be opened at various points and health pamphlets are ready for distribution. Plans have been made for negro school children to participate in the clean-up activities.

THOMASVILLE GA. ENTERPRISE APRIL 5, 1925

Colored Health and Clean-Up Week—

This is Health Week and Clean-up Week for the colored people of Thomasville and they are taking great interest in it.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. W. W. Jarrell gave an interesting talk at the colored Baptist church on health conditions, stressing especially the dangers of the Fly, and steps to be taken to guard against the inroads of this insect.

Dr. K. T. McLean will give a talk to the mothers on Friday evening at the church, which will no doubt be both interesting and helpful. There will also be other talks that will be announced later.

Dr. J. W. Wallace is greatly interested in this work, as is Miss Crosby, Health Nurse and they are both very glad to do anything in their power to aid the colored people in their efforts to make a healthier and cleaner Thomsaville.

HEALTH WEEK AT HEALTH WEEK AT WABASH Y.M.C.A. WABASH Y.M.C.A.

Newspaper is being put into the annual observance of National Negro Health Week in this community this year by the organization at the Y. M. C. A. of a promotional committee headed by Dr. Homer V. Wilburn and including representatives of the several health agencies at work in the neighborhood. This committee is planning programs to be given at the Y. M. C. A. and in the schools, churches and industrial plants of the community during the week following Easter. The program will stress health problems especially acute among children as well as adults in this area.

Ancient Creeds Sunday Discussion

The Rev. R. E. Wilson, scholarly pastor of St. Mary's A. M. E. Church will discuss the history and development of the ancient creeds of the Church before the Young Men's Sunday Forum next Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. Dr. Wilson's talk will come as the first address in a series of discussions of the background of Christianity. Last Sunday Dr. Fred Merrifield of the University of Chicago discussed the Four Gospels and gave a beginning of insight into the

life of the early church. Dr. Wilson will continue this discussion.

Interest in Training Program Renewed

In spite of the fact that he has been deeply engrossed in pushing the fight against the proposed segregation program at the coming meeting of the International Council of Religious Education, Prof. J. W. Eichelberger of the A. M. E. Zion Church has consented to work with the Committee on Religious Education at the Y. M. C. A. In addition to pushing a very vigorous program in the building and among the members this committee is renewing the interest of the neighborhood in a community training school for Sunday School workers and other leaders in religious education. A preliminary meeting is scheduled for Thursday evening in the interest of this activity.

Fifteen organizations interested in conserving health for the community as well as the individual are joining with the Y. M. C. A. in its annual observance of National Negro Health Week, sponsored by a promotional committee headed by Dr. Homer V. Wilburn and United States Public Health Service. An extensive exhibit in the halls and lobby of the Wabash avenue building, daily programs in the assembly hall beginning Tuesday night next week and dozens of assemblies in schools, churches, hotels and industrial plants are features of this observance.

In addition to the support of city, state and national health organizations, this project is receiving the whole-hearted support of the Cook County Physicians' Association, of which Dr. John Burrell is president and Dr. J. J. Callis secretary, as well as of the Lincoln Dental Society, under the leadership of Dr. C. J. Davis, president, and Dr. R. A. McEwen, secretary. These two organizations are furnishing speakers for the nightly meetings and making up health teams for the extensive visitations planned for the week. Dr. H. V. Wilburn is chairman of the general committee promoting this emphasis.

HEALTH WEEK

This is Negro health week. It was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, who saw the need of medical education among his people. Many churches and Y. M. C. A.'s will devote special services to meetings to teach the public the importance of health; and how to keep it.

Prominent physicians and surgeons will carry the message of health to the people. If you are interested in your health you should attend these meetings. They may tell you of some of the things you read of in the various health columns, but go listen to them. Often the spoken truth will stay in the mind longer than that which you read.

For the past one hundred years science has been contributing richly to the profession of medicine. The physician today is in possession of facts that his predecessors of a few years ago would have given their right hand to know.

Many diseases that formerly killed our people (even during the late Booker T. Washington's time), by the thousands, are now causing the deaths by the score and in these few cases many deaths could be prevented.

Various contagious diseases such as diphtheria, small-pox, scarlet fever, typhoid are really prevented by vaccination. During the Spanish-American and the Civil wars more soldiers died of typhoid fever than by shot and shell. During the World War where there were a thousand times as many soldiers involved, the deaths from typhoid were practically nil. This great scientific achievement was due to the compulsory vaccination against typhoid as practiced in the United States army. Likewise typhoid fever would be an unknown disease if every one was vaccinated against it now.

The death rate has been cut on many diseases such as venereal diseases, cancer, diabetes, etc., but there is likewise a great deal of work yet to be done.

It is a wonderful change in spirit to see these notable physicians and surgeons no longer sitting tight with their ethics upon principles of medical knowledge but, carrying to the public the thing they most need and crave for health.

Dr. Waring Asks Women To Unite In Big Health Week Program Next Month

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—Dr. Mary F. Waring, 4358 South State street, national chairman of the department of Health and Hygiene of the National Association of Colored Women, is asking women of the country to unite in putting over an effective health campaign during a specified week in the month of May. Chicago has chosen the week of May 11. Her outline is simple. She suggests that the groups secure a hall, community center, church or whatever place is available; get the co-operation of your city health department and sanitation bureau; arrange commit-

tees of doctors, nurses, ministers and clubs, and the program may consist of talks to mothers, fathers, girls in teen age; subjects: Care of Children, Infant Mortality, Preventable Diseases, Sanitation, Tuberculosis, Hospitals, Housing, etc.

Health Week - 1926

Judges - Prizes.

SELECT JUDGES FOR NATIONAL HEALTH EFFORT

and colored social agencies and state and federal public health bureaus have co-operated generously in making the observance of National Negro Health Week effective in securing better Negro health.

Judges Selected to Award Prizes

June 1 Set as Last Day to Receive Reports.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Announcement was made recently of the selection of the following judges to award the prizes to the cities which have best observed the National Negro Health Week, April 4 to 11: Dr. Clyde H. Donnell of Durham, North Carolina, secretary of the National Medical Association; Monroe N. Work of the department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Eva Bowles of New York City, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Dr. W. H. Harris of Athens, Georgia, grand secretary, the Good Samaritans; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Washington, D. C., director of the School of Public Health, Howard University; Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville, Tennessee, president of the Association of Negro Hospitals, and C. F. Richardson, editor of The Houston Informer, Houston, Texas.

Three silver loving cups are awarded annually by the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau of St. Louis, Missouri, to the cities rated first, second and third, respectively, in raising the level of Negro health conditions during the campaign. Baltimore, Maryland, took first honors in 1925 with Louisville, Kentucky, second and Wichita, Kansas, third.

All cities entering the contest are requested to send in their reports to the principal, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, not later than June 1. The awards will be presented to representatives of the winning cities at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the National Negro Business League in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18-20.

Reports received to date indicate that the health week was more widely and thoroughly observed than in any previous year. Northern cities which hitherto had not taken part in the promotion of Negro health week have entered heartily into its observance this year. Especially gratifying is the interest which Negro educational institutions have shown in promoting more Negro health. Daily and weekly papers have given liberal support to the movement both in their editorial and news columns. White

Interest in National Negro Health Week Stimulated

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 31.—Announcement was made last week of the selection of the following judges to award the prizes to the cities which have best observed the National Negro Health Week: Dr. Clyde H. Donnell, of Durham, N. C., secretary of the National Medical Association; Monroe N. Work, of the department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Eva Bowles, of New York City, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Dr. W. H. Harris, of Athens, Ga., grand secretary, the Good Samaritans; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Washington, D. C., director of the School of Public Health, Howard University; Dr. H. M. Green, of Knoxville, Tenn., president of the Association of Negro Hospitals, and C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston Informer, Houston, Tex.

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All cities entering the contest are requested to send in their reports to the principal, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., not later than June 1. The awards will be presented to representatives of the winning cities at the 27th annual meeting of the National Negro Business League in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18-20.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
MAY 21, 1926

JUDGES SELECTED TO

AWARD PRIZES TO HEALTHY CITIES

June 1, Set as Last Day to Receive Reports

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. May 21—

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PADUCAH, KY., NEWS-DEMOCRAT
MAY 21, 1926

JUDGES SELECTED TO AWARD PRIZES TO HEALTHY CITIES

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Reports received to date indicate that the health week was more widely and thoroughly observed than in any previous year. Northern cities which hitherto had not taken part in the promotion of Negro health week have entered heartily into its observance this year. Especially gratifying is the interest which Negro educational institutions have shown in promoting more Negro health. Daily and weekly papers have given liberal support to the movement, both in their editorial and news columns. White and colored social agencies and state and federal public health bureaus have cooperated generously in making the observance of National Negro Health Week effective in securing better Negro health.

Cincinnati Won Negro Prize for Health Week

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 24.—(I. N. S.)—Cincinnati, O. has been awarded the first prize for most effective health work done during the annual observance of national negro health work

Atlanta, Ga., was awarded second prize, and Baltimore Md., third.

Prizes, which were donated by the national clean-up and paint-up bureau of New York City, will be presented by Dr. Robert R. Moton during the twenty-seventh annual session of national negro business league of which he is president and which meets in Cleveland, O., on August 18, 19 and 20.

Health Week Prize Is Awarded Cincinnati

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Cincinnati, Ohio, has been awarded the first prize for most effective health work done during the annual observance of National Negro Health Week, according to an announcement by Alphon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League.

Atlanta, Ga., was awarded the second and Baltimore, Md., third prize.

The prizes, which are donated by the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau of New York City, will be presented by Dr. Robert R. Moton during the twenty-seventh annual session of the National Negro Business League of which he is president, and which meets in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 19 and 20.

The National Negro Health Week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington in 1915 and has been an important factor in health improvement among Negroes.

The judges in the contest this year were: Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director Public Health Education, Howard University; Dr. Clyde H. Donnell, secretary of the National Medical Association; C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston (Texas) Informer; Dr. W. H. Green, president National Hospital

Association, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. W. H. Harris, grand secretary, Good Samaritans, Athens, Ga.; Miss Eva D. Bowles, executive secretary, Colored Y. W. C. A., New York City; Monroe N. Work, editor Negro Year Book, Tuskegee Institute.

CITY THIRD IN HEALTH WEEK CONTEST

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. (ANP)—Cincinnati, Ohio, has been awarded the first prize for most effective health work done during the annual observance of National Negro Health week, according to an announcement made today by Dr. Agerlnon B. Jackson, secretary of the National Negro Business League.

Atlanta, Ga., was awarded the second prize and Baltimore, Maryland, the third prize.

The cities which are donated by the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau of New York City, will be presented by Dr. Robert R. Moton during the Twenty-seventh Annual session of the National Negro Business League of which he is president and which meets in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 19, and 20.

The judges in this contest this year were:

Dr. Agerlnon B. Jackson, Director of Public Health Education, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Clyde H. Donnell, Secretary of the National Medical Association; Mr. C. F. Richardson, Editor of the Houston, Texas, Informer; Dr. H. M. Green, president National Hospital Association, Knoxville, Tennessee; Dr. W. H. Harris, Grand Secretary Good Samaritans, Athens, Georgia; Miss Eva D. Bowles, Executive Secretary Colored Y. W. C. A., New York City; Mr. Monroe N. Work, Editor Negro Year Book, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

MEMPHIS, TENN. NEWS-SCIMITAR
JUNE 19, 1926

NEGRO LIFE SPAN IS LENGTHENED

Announcement that Baltimore had been awarded second prize and Memphis third prize for efficient work in Negro National Health week observance in 1924 is made in the minutes of the "silver jubilee" convention of the National Negro Business league. The first prize was awarded to Cincinnati.

In 1914, said Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee, an average of 450,000 negroes were "seriously ill all the time," at an annual cost of about \$75,000,000, and that, while 250,000 negroes of the South were dying each year, 100,000 of these deaths were preventable. In 1914, the average life span was about 35 years; in 1922, after less than a decade of Negro National Health week observance, it was over 40 years.

The committee on awards was composed of Dr. J. R. Levy, Florence, S. C.; Dr. J. O. Plummer, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Chicago; Dr. U. G. Alexander, Newark, N. J.; Dr. A. B. Jackson, Washington, D. C.; E. T. Aswell, Philadelphia, Pa., and Dr. Work.

CINCINNATI AWARDED HEALTH WEEK PRIZE

Cincinnati, Ohio, has been awarded the first prize for most effective health work done during the annual observance of National Health week, according to an announcement by the National Business League. Atlanta, Ga., was awarded the second prize and Baltimore, Md., the third prize.

The prizes which are donated by the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up bureau of New York city will be presented by Dr. Robert R. Moton during the 27th annual session of the National Business league, of which he is president and which meets in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 19 and 20.

The National Health week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington in 1906 and has been an important factor in health improvement.

The judges in the contest this year were: Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of public health education, Howard university, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Clyde H. Donnell, secretary of the National Medical association; C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston, Texas, Informer; Dr. H. M. Green, president of the National Hospital association, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. W. H. Harris, grand secretary of Good Samaritans, Athens, Ga.; Miss Eva D. Bowles, executive secretary Colored Y. W. C. A., New York city, and Monroe N. Work, editor of

"Negro Year Book," Tuskegee institute, Alabama.

CURRENT SOUTHEASTERN NEWS LETTER

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 26.—Cincinnati, Ohio, has been awarded the first prize for most effective health work done during the annual observance of National Negro Health week.

Atlanta, Ga., was awarded second prize and Baltimore, Md., third.

Prizes, which were donated by National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Bureau of New York city, will be presented by Dr. Robert R. Moton during the twenty-seventh annual session of the National Negro Business League of which he is president and which meets in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 19 and 20.



For five years, the Colored Community has attempted to observe National Negro Health Week with rather meagre results. However, last year Wichita was third in the Nation. Some communities spent several hundred dollars, but lacked the co-operation that is becoming a very manifest in this city.

The 12th Annual observance, which has just terminated, has proven most successful. Every health agency in the community co-operated. The Local Press supported the program in fine spirit; boosting and reporting the events.

The outstanding events were:— Church talks; Distribution of health literature; the clinic, and the climax came with the school pageant, observed by over 600 school children and patrons. A health poster was made by each teacher. The Y. W. C. A., gave a demonstration on the cor-

rect fitting of shoes. The Children's Home gave an exhibition on exercises for little children, when it is too bad to get out doors. The "Y" Boy Scouts gave an exhibition in Calisthenics.

During the entire week, the Y. M. C. A., maintained a very splendid health exhibit. Over one thousand pieces of health literature has been distributed during the week.

Health Week - 1926

12TH ANNUAL NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK Occurs April 4-10, 1926

Louisville is planning a very extensive program under the direction of a social Committee headed by Doctor James Bond who is also in charge of the state-wide participation in Negro Health Week.

The State and City Health Department, the University of Louisville College of Medicine and Dental school Department of Education, Falls City and Collegiate Medical Associations, Parent-teacher Association together with the Health Council and many of the civic and social agencies are cooperating to make the week a big success. It is with great pride that we recall last years' achievement when Louisville won a silver cup as an award for its program.

The program this year follows:
Committee on Negro Health Week of The Health Council Of The Community Chest Cooperating With The Inter-Racial Commission, Dr. James Bond, Chairman.
PROGRAM FOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK, APRIL 4-10, 1926.

Sunday, April 4.—In all colored churches of the city, addresses on health by members of Falls City and Collegiate Medical Associations.

4 P. M. Y. M. C. A. Chestnut St. Branch - Talk on health by Rr. C. H. Parrish. Music by Simmons University Quartet.

Monday, April 5.—9 A. M. Benjamin Bannecker School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic conducted by City Health Department. Negro physicians invited to all the clinics in the schools.

10 A. M. Paul Dunbar School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic conducted by City Health Department.

10 to 10:30 Louisville Hospital Amphitheatre - address to colored physicians on DRUG ADDICTION by Dr. H. B. Scott.

The first of the group of ten lectures

on public health subjects by the School of Medicine of the University of Louisville.

11 A. M. Mary B. Tolbert School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic conducted by City Health Department.

11 to 11:30 Louisville City Hospital Amphitheatre - Lecture No. 2, PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS by Dr. Oscar O. Miller.

11:30 Simmons University - Chapel hour. Health talk on HOME HYGIENE by Mrs. M. C. Applegate, City Health Department.

12:00 to 12:20 Lucke to Wake Tobacco Company, 8th and Liberty - Health talk to factory workers by Miss Edna Duerr, Louisville Tuberculosis Association.

2 to 4 Virginia Avenue School - Child Health Conference by the Public Health Nursing Association with the colored physicians cooperating.

6 P. M. Phyllis Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. - Meeting of State Executive Board of State Federation of Women's Clubs. Play, GIFT OF LIFE, by mother craft class conducted by Miss Algee of the Public Health Nursing Association. Demonstration by the American Red Cross.

7 P. M. Sunshine Center - Movie on health subject.

8 P. M. Phyllis Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. - mass meeting "Hygiene Night." Motion picture on health subject and talk on HYGIENE by Dr. P. E. Blackerby of the State Board of Health.

Palace, Lincoln, Grand, and Lyric Theatres - Health talks under direction of Mr. J. M. Ragland Secretary, Louisville Urban League.

Tuesday, April 6—Charles Young - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic conducted by City Health Department.

10:30 A. M. Parkland School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic conducted by City Health Department.

10 to 10:50 A. M. Louisville City Hospital Amphitheatre - Lecture No. 3. PREVENTION OF GOITRE, Dr. J. W. Moore.

11 to 11:30 Louisville City Hospital Amphitheatre - Lecture No. 4, address to colored physicians on DRUG ADDICTION by Dr. H. B. Scott.

11:30 A. M. Virginia Avenue School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic conducted by City Health Department.

11:30 A. M. Simmons - Chanel hous. Health talk, COMMUNITY SANITATION by Mr. J. F. Blackerby.

11:30 A. M. Central High School - Chapel hour. Health talk, SANITATION by Dr. C. H. Harris, City Health Department.

2 to 4 P. M. East End Day Nursery - Child Conference, conducted by Public Health Nursing Association with colored physicians cooperating. The Booker T. Washington School will join with the Nursery in this conference.

8 P. M. Phyllis Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. - Mass meeting, "Insurance Companies Night." Motion picture on health subject and health talk with the following insurance companies participating, Mammoth, Domestic, National, Liberty Life, Standard Life and Atlanta Life.

Palace, Lincoln, Grand and Lyric Theatres - Health talks under the direction of Mr. J. M. Ragland, Executive Secretary of the Louisville Urban League.

Wednesday, April 7.—9 A. M. Lincoln School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic conducted by City Health Department.

10:30 A. M. Booker T. Washington School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic conducted by City Health Department.

11:30 Frederick Douglas School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic conducted by City Health Department.

10 to 10:30 A. M. Louisville Hospital Amphitheatre - Lecture No. 5, "Common Causes of Fetid Mortality" by Dr. Alice N. Pickett.

11 to 11:50 A. M. Louisville City Hospital Amphitheatre - Lecture No. 6, Treatment Of Syphilis in Children During The Prenatal and Postnatal Periods By Dr. C. H. Likens.

11:30 A. M. Simmons University - Chapel hour, Health talk, Preventable Disease by Dr. P. E. Blackerby, State Board of Health.

11:30 A. M. American Tobacco Company, 8th and Broadway - Health talk on factory workers by Miss Edna Duerr, Louisville, Tuberculosis Association.

12:00 M. Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, 30th and Broadway - Health talk to factory workers by Dr. C. D. Nouse, Louisville Dental School.

2 to 4 P. M. Lincoln School - Child Health Conference by the Public Health Nursing Association with the colored physicians cooperating.

6:00 P. M. Phyllis Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. - High school boys and girls. Motion picture on health subject and talk on Hygiene by Dr. P. E. Blackerby, State Board of Health.

7:30 Presbyterian Colored Mission - Motion picture on health talk on NUTRITION by Miss Jenny Lind Etter, Eleanor Tarrent Little Foundation.

8:00 Phyllis Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. - Mass meeting "Tuberculosis Night." Motion picture on health subject and talk on TUBERCULOSIS by Dr. Oscar O. Miller, Superintendent Waverly Hill Sanitarium.

Palace, Lincoln, Grand and Lyric Theatres - Health talks under the direction of Mr. J. M. Ragland, Executive Secretary, Louisville Urban League.

Thursday, April 8.—9 A. M. S. Coleridge Taylor School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic by City Health Department.

10 to 10:30 A. M. Louisville City Hospital Amphitheatre - Lecture No. 7, by Dr. Frank J. O. Brien, "Mental Hygiene of Childhood."

10:30 A. M. Western Colored School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic by City Health Department.

11 to 11:30 Louisville City Amphitheatre - Lecture No. 8, Value of Statistics To Public Health, Dr. Roy Fuster

11:30 A. M. Simmons University - Chapel hour. Health talk, Dental Hygiene by Dr. J. T. O'Rourke, University of Louisville Dental School.

11:30 A. M. Central High School - Chapel hour, Talk on health subject by Dr. C. H. Harris, City Health Department.

11:50 A. M. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Swan and Kentucky - Health talk to factory workers by representatives of the Board of the Tuberculosis Hospital.

2:00 to 4.00 P. M. Western Colored Library - Child Health Conference by the Public Health Nursing Association with the colored physicians cooperating, to which the S. Coleridge Taylor and Dunbar Schools are sending the children of pre-school age in their district.

3:30 P. M. Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y. W. C. A. - Mass meeting "Boy Scout and Girl's Reserve". Motion Picture on health subject and talk on Dental Hygiene by representative of the University of Louisville Dental School. Boy Scout demonstration of First-Aid.

4:00 P. M. U. B. F. Hall - Meeting of business Women's Political, Civic and Industrial Club. Little Mothes' League demonstration by Public Health Nursing Association and school children; talk on Nutrition by Miss Jennie Lind Etter of the Eleanor Tarrant Little Foundation.

8:00 P. M. Y. M. C. A. Chestnut Street Branch - Bible Class, health talk.

8:10 to 8:15 P. M. Radio talk on Negro Health Week WHAS Palace, Lincoln, Grand and Lyric Theatres - Health talks under direction of Mr. J. M. Ragland, Executive Secretary of the Louisville Urban League.

Friday, April 9.—9 A. M. Phyllis Wheatley School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic by City Health Department.

9 A. M. National Benefit Insurance Agency Meeting - Health talk by Rev. J. A. Cox.

10 to 10:30 A. M. Louisville City Hospital Amphitheatre - Lecture No. 9, Prevention of Blindness by Dr. Frank Pirkey.

10:30 A. M. Wilson Street - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic by City Health Department.

11 to 11:50 A. M. Louisville City Hospital Amphitheatre - Lecture No. 10, Periodic Health Examinations by Dr. F. W. Fleishshaker.

11:30 A. M. Georgia G. Moore School - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic by City Health Department.

11:30 A. M. Simmons University - Chapel hour, Health talk on Some Diseases That Menace Health by Dr. Stuart Graves.

12:00 A. M. Liggett and Meyers, 28th and Main Street - Health talk

to factory workers by a representative of the Board of the Tuberculosis Hospital.

Address by Mrs. M. C. Applegate.
Public invited.

7:30 P. M. Booker T. Washington

1:30 to 3:30 P. M. Douglas School
Child health Conference by the

Community Center - Motion picture on health subject and talk on Dental Hygiene by representative of the University of Louisville Dental School.

8:00 P. M. Phyllis Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. - Mass meeting "Special Message to Ministers night". Motion picture on health subject, talk by speakers from the Board of Health.

Palace, Lincoln, Grand and Lyric Theatres - Health talk under the direction of Mr. J. M. Ragland, Executive Secretary of the Louisville Urban League.

Saturday, April 10.—Clean-up program by colored Boy Scouts under the supervision of Scout Executive Mr. R. M. Wheat.

9:00 A. M. Domestic Life Insurance Company Agency Meeting - Health talk by Dr. Oscar O. Miller of Waverly Hill Sanatorium.

9:00 A. M. Mammoth Life Insurance Company Agency meeting - Health talk by Dr. H. Harris, City Health Department.

Palace, Lincoln, Grand and Lyric Theatres - Health talk under the direction of Mr. J. M. Ragland, Executive Secretary of the Louisville Urban League.

Sunday, April 11. 3:00 P. M. R. E. Jones Temple - Echo meeting. Echoes from National Negro Health Week campaign, Dr. J. O. Catalan, presiding. Speakers: Doctor C. H. Harris, City Health Department, Dr. Stuart Graves, Dr. R. B. Scott, Miss Mary L. Hicks, Dr. O. K. Ballard and Rev. J. L. Thompson.

The speakers will stress the meaning of health week. Suggestions will be offered as to how the program may be improved and how a year-round health program may be secured. Music will be furnished by students of Simmons University and the Jones Temple choir.

Public Health Nursing Association with colored physicians cooperating.

6:00 P. M. Plymouth Settlement House - Motion picture on health subject.

7:00 P. M. Phyllis Wheatley School - Health plays by pupils of school.

Health Week - 1926

Maryland.

FIRST NEGRO HEALTH WEEK MEET TONIGHT

A three-and-a-half-mile marathon race will be held Saturday afternoon, starting at Jefferson and Caroline streets and finishing in front of the Sharp Street Community House. A "Clean Up-Paint Up" campaign is being urged, with prizes for the cleanest neighborhoods. Health propaganda will be broadcast tonight and Thursday night by Station WFBR.

**Principal Rally Will Be Friday
At Douglass High School.**

Copeland To Speak.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN

APRIL 6, 1926

The first of a series of massmeetings, announced for the next five days in connection with the observance of National Negro Health Week here, will be held tonight at Dunbar School, Jefferson and Caroline streets, at 8 o'clock.

The principal rally of the week will take place at Douglass High School next Friday night under auspices of the Maryland Interracial Commission. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York, will speak.

Two Meetings Tomorrow.

Two meetings will be held tomorrow night, one at School No. 112, Laurens and Calhoun streets, and the other at Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, Montgomery street near Hanover. The Maryland Dental Society will sponsor a meeting at Douglass High School Thursday night.

Judge Morris A. Soper, of the United States District Court, will preside at the gathering scheduled for Friday night in the Douglass High School auditorium. The Rev. Arthur J. Payne, president of the Baptist Ministers' Conference, will deliver the invocation, while the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birkhead, rector of Emmanuel Church, will pronounce the benediction.

Aims To Be Explained.

Aims of the interracial commission will be explained by Dr. John O. Spencer, president of Morgan College; former Judge Charles W. Heisler; Thomas J. Calloway, secretary of the Maryland Interracial Commission, and Francis M. Wood, a member of the Kentucky Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

There will be music by the Douglass High School chorus and the Postoffice Glee Club.

Provident Hospital will observe open house tomorrow afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Special teaching clinics are being held there daily between 10 o'clock in the morning and noon. A "Better Baby Contest" has been arranged for Friday afternoon at the Sharp Street Community House.

HEALTH WEEK PLANS GETTING UNDER WAY

Committee Completing Arrangements For Biggest Demonstration In History

NEW MEMBERS ADDED TO THE COMMITTEE

City's Colored Death Rate
Rate Said to Be Twice That Of White

Plans for the celebration of Negro Health Week in Baltimore got well under way on Monday evening when the Committee met at the Y. W. C. A. with several new members added to last year's group.

Additions to the Baltimore Committee include Miss Ruth Demond as secretary, Mrs. W. T. Coleman, Miss L. J. Carden of the Community House, Mrs. Vivian Cook, Miss Mabel Whiting of the Y. W. C. A., Wallis T. Lansey, of the Druid Laundry and Thomas Calloway, secretary of the Maryland Inter-racial Commission.

Members of the Committee from last year are John L. Berry, chairman; Dr. Roscoe Brown, co-chairman; Dr. J. G. McRae, treasurer; S. S. Booker, Dr. Julius Butler, W. Emmett Coleman, Clarence Davis, Dr. J. E. Fisher, Mrs. Sarah Fernandes, Dr. Bernard Harris, Dr. O. D. Jones, William N. Jones, Mrs. Lillian Lottier, Mrs. Jennie Ross, Dr. J. C. Stewart, Mrs. John Thomas, Mrs. Laura Wheatley, Miss Margaret Williams, Dr. Isaac Young and Miss Anita R. Williams.

In 1924 this committee won the second prize for the nation-wide celebration and last year the group brought to Baltimore the first prize, the fact that Baltimore's Negro death rate is twice that of the white and the further fact that the Negro rate was higher in 1925 than it was in 1924 makes the work of this committee a matter of vast import to the city.

A plan for financing the drive which will be held the first week in April was the subject of Monday night's discussion. A special committee on finance was instructed to proceed at once to the raising of the \$300, necessary for the work of the general committee. Mr. S. S. Booker is heading this committee.

HEALTH WEEK CLEANUP TO REACH COUNTIES

RIDGE, MD.—A meeting of interested persons from points extending from Washington, D. C., along the State highway to Point Lookout on the Chesapeake, was held at The Cardinal Gibbons Institute, on March 7th.

The communities between the points mentioned were divided into five groups, and methods of organizing each group for this year's drive were explained.

The points of emphasis this year will be:

1. Backyards and Sanitary Arrangements.
2. Most Attractive Front Yards.
3. Best Kept Kitchens.

The slogan is: "Washington to Point Lookout."

Last year the drive covered a radius of ten miles around the Institute. This was so successful and so many persons outside of this area expressed a desire to participate that the drive was extended this year to points between the school and the metropolis.

Representatives were present from Clinton, Waldorf, Charlotte Hall, Mechanicsville, Bushwood, Abell's, Bel Alton, California, Park Hall, Leonardtown, Beachville, Newton, St. Ingoes, Scotland and Ridge. These persons represented twenty-six towns and villages.

Each group of villages will conduct its own competition.

The successful contests from the five groups will be tendered to the Institute at the close of the drive.

Seasonal meetings at Cardinal Gibbons Institute.

The Spring Season Meeting, in accordance with the suggestion made at the conference in February, will be held on Sunday, March 14th, at 2 o'clock, at the Institute. The discussion for the afternoon will be on "Seed Beds and Fertilizers."

Baltimore Health Week Marathon Entrants

Put this out and take on the streets so you can identify the runners

- 1 John Carroll, Grace Boys' Club.
- 2 Robert Lee, Grace Boys' Club.
- 3 Ernest Moody, Grace Boys' Club.
- 4 Daniel Phillips, School 116.
- 5 Mark Bowyer, School 116.
- 6 Clarence Wake, Druid Hill "Y".
- 7 John Price, Druid Hill "Y".
- 8 William Morsey, Druid Hill "Y".
- 9 Albert Madden, Druid Hill "Y".
- 10 Charlie Wallace, Druid Hill "Y".
- 11 William Gilbert, Druid Hill "Y".
- 12 David Lee, Sparrows Pt. A. C.
- 13 Rudolph Oliver, Sparrows Pt. A. C.
- 14 Willie Harris, Sparrows Pt. A.
- 15 Abdella Campbell, Douglass Hi School.
- 16 Frank Mitchell, Lincoln University.
- 17 Alvin Snead, Lincoln University.
- 18 Theodore Wilson, Washington "Y".
- 19 Granville Simms, Unattached.
- 20 Hugh Hancock Doram, Dunbar Hi, Washington.
- 21 Louise A. Kane, Bowie Normal.
- 22 Preston Black, Bowie Normal.
- 23 Robert Barclay, Bowie Normal.
- 24 Garland Ray Brown, Dunbar Hi Washington.

- 25 Leon Henderson, Manassas Institute.
- 27 Harry Landers, Dunbar Hi, Washington.
- 28 Frederick Duhaney, Dunbar Hi, Washington.
- 29 William Scott, Dunbar Hi Washington.
- 30 Albert C. Davis, Dunbar Hi, Washington.
- 31 Mackall Tyler, Dunbar Hi, Washington.
- 32 Ernest Simmons, Druid Hill Y. M. C. A.
- 33 Hamilton Bishop, Jr. Colegan Club.
- 34 Clarence Pendleton, Howard University.
- 35 George Pendleton, Howard University.
- 36 Edward Jarvis, Druid Hill "Y".
- 37 Herbert C. Moulton, Md. Nat. Guard 1st Sep. Co.
- 38 Louis Brown, Dunbar Hi (Jr.)
- 39 Tyree Tate, Dunbar Junior Hi.
- 40 Melvin Brown, Dunbar Junior Hi.
- 41 Frederick Mills, Dunbar Junior Hi.
- 42 Matthews Loker, Dunbar Junior Hi.
- 43 Manuel Mello, Dunbar Junior Hi.
- 44 Jesse Cole, Dunbar Junior Hi.
- 45 Orlando Jones, Dunbar Junior Hi.
- 46 John Thomas, Community House.
- 47 George Randolph, Community House.
- 48 John Craig, Community House.
- 49 Charles Ireland, Community House.
- 50 George Jackson, Douglass Hi School.
- 51 Leo Woods, St. Barnabas.

Organizing For Health Week At Cardinal Gibbons Inst.

Ridge, Md.—A meeting of interested persons from points extending from Washington, D. C., along the State Highway to Point Lookout on the Chesapeake was held at the Cardinal Gibbons Institute on March 7.

The committees between the points mentioned were divided into five groups, and methods of organizing each group for this year's drive were explained.

The points of emphasis this year will be: (1) Backyards and sanitary arrangements. (2) Most attractive front yards. (3) Best kept kitchens.

Representatives were present from Clinton, Waldorf, Charlotte Hall, Mechanicsville, Bushwood, Abell's, Bel Alton, California, Park Hall, Leonardtown, Beachville, Newton, St. Ingoes, Scotland and Ridge. Each group of villages will conduct its own competition.

Health Week

National Negro Health Week is to be celebrated the coming week. In Baltimore a group of earnest men

and women and many interested organizations will combine their efforts in an attempt to focus the attention of the community on that vital necessity, HEALTH.

In home and church, in home and industrial plant, by mass meeting and radio, attention will be called to education for health. By better baby contests, athletic competition, and clean-up campaigns the Health Week group will endeavor to obtain results, immediately in cleaner neighborhoods and brighter homes, and permanently in stronger bodies and reduced disease and death rates. It is hoped that their efforts meet with abundant success.

Baltimore, famed the world over for its health facilities, has failed effectively to apply them to the reduction of the high death rate of the Negro population within its own confines. While local institutions are sending expeditions to Central America and other far off countries to study the control of various diseases, colored men, women and children dying at their very doors of diseases whose prevention and cure are known. Last year in this city the Negro death rate doubled that of the whites as tuberculosis, heart disease, syphilis, pneumonia, Bright's disease and other ailments took their terrific toll.

Facilities for the care and prevention of these scourges are at hand. The local organization with talks and lantern slides, with contests and races, with clean-up campaigns and exhibits, is striving to retain the first prize captured last year for the best program put forward by any community. The Baltimore Committee may, or may not, win the trophy, but if its efforts induce individuals of the race to put into practice fifty two weeks of the year the simple rules of hygiene and sanitation and to make full use of the year 'round facilities that are already provided they will have added immensely to the well being of the Negro locally.

BABY SHOW AND MARATHON END HEALTH WEEK

Proud Mothers Will See
Kids Take Prizes Friday
Afternoon

CITY IN FIGHT
FOR FIRST PRIZE

Local Group Hopes To Win Again Over All American Cities

The climax of the local celebration of National Negro Health Week will come on Friday and Saturday of this week with the better baby contest and the marathon race.

Hear Radio Program

Starting Sunday when a program of music and a health talk was broadcast from station WCAO, the local celebration of National Negro Health Week was furnished by the Post Office Glee Club with accompanying artists and G. Sylvester Mason, violinist. Dr. Roscoe Brown, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, gave a ten minute talk on the aims and purposes of the week's celebration and the proclamation of Governor Ritchie was read by the chairman of the local group, John L. Berry.

Monday efforts were confined to a special clean-up on the part of the Street Cleaning department of the city in the districts that are striving for the prize offered by the Health Week Committee. There are three sections in which special effort is being made and each of the householders have been visited and plans for a general neighborhood laid.

Dr. Roscoe Brown

On Tuesday Dr. Brown again served the committee as a speaker at Morgan College, at the M. Samuels Company, makers of the Newark Shoe, where he talked to 100 men, and at the New Douglass High School where a special talk to the boys was given. Tuesday thru the courtesy of the management of the Royal Theatre a talk was given from the stage at the evening performance.

Health Play

Tuesday evening at Dunbar School the first of the mass meetings was held. The speaker was Dr. Brown again. Dr. A. J. Greene presided and there were health plays, movies and music on the program. The Wednesday mass meeting was held in Ebenezer A. M. E. Church and at School 112. Local doctors and dentists were the speakers at this time.

On Thursday evening the mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Maryland Dental Association. The Friday mass meeting is under the auspices of the Maryland Interracial Commission. Both of these meetings will be held at the New Douglass High School. Dr. C. Hampson Jones and Senator Royal S. Copeland are the two featured speakers at the respective meetings.

200 Babies

The two big days of the week will be Friday and Saturday when the better baby contest and the marathon race will be held. The registration for the better baby contest to be held at 3:00 on Friday has been exceptionally heavy and Mrs. Herndon White, who has charge of the arrangements, promises that there will be at least 200 young hopefuls in the contest. Each of the babies will be given a thorough physical examination and the best of the lot will be awarded handsome prizes.

Seeks Prize

The Baltimore Committee is competing for the cup offered to the community in the U. S. A. which presents the most varied and intensive program for the week. Year before last the local group took second prize and then did better in 1925 by winning the first prize trophy which they are out to retain. Miss Elsie Mountain was the originator and prime spirit of the local organization while she was working at the Sharp Street Community House. John L. Berry is the present chairman of the committee.

Health Week "Marathon"

The Start, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, April 10th.

The Course For The Marathon Race

Start Jefferson St., opposite School 101. Jefferson to Eden, to Biddle, to Guilford, to Mt. Royal, to North, to Gold, to McCulloh, to Lanvale, to Etting, and finish in front of the Community House. Distance Three and one half miles.

OFFICIALS

Judges: E. L. Burgess, L. U. Gibson, Carl Murphy, Dr. B. M. Rhetta, J. H. Hilburn, S. S. Booker, Marse Calloway.

Clerk of Course: William Wright and 20 checkers from the Athenian basketball team.

Starters: Bernard Webb and Thomas Jones.

Timers: James McAllisters, H. M. Markle, Chas. Pinderhughes.

Medical Examiners: Drs. Allen, Crook, Young, Williams, Hughes, McRae, Gaines.

Official Cars: Edward Wilson, Gobert Macbeth, William Carter, George W. F. McMechen. AFRO truck will take care of runners' clothes.

Negro Health Week In Southern Maryland

Ridge, Md.—Negro Health Week activities, conducted under the auspices of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, came to a close on Saturday. The local committee reported the participation of one hundred and fifty families, after three days spent on country roads inspecting backyards, kitchens and outhouses. There was an increase of 82 per cent over last year's quota from this group.

Members of the committee who served last year, reported greatly improved conditions in sanitary arrangements. They met with only one rebuff, the people on all sides showing a willingness to cooperate and a desire to better themselves, which was most gratifying.

The prize-winners for Group 1 are as follows: Elsie Carroll, Scotland; I. A. Biscoe, Dameron; Bernard Barnes, Scotland; J. A. Biscoe, Dameron.

It is estimated that upwards of three hundred families will be represented when returns from upper St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's Counties are completed. The Institute will entertain winners and judges on Sunday, April 18, at 2:30 p. m.

Groups participating are as follows: Group 1—Clinton, La Plata, Bel Alton, Hughesville, Bryantown, Malcoln, Waldorf.

Group 2—Morganza, Bushwood, Abell's Mechanicville, Charlotte Hall River Springs.

Group 3—Leonardtown, Loveville, Medley's Neck, Red Gate, Compton, Hollywood.

Group 4—Great Mills, Jarboeville, California, Park Hall.

Group 5—Ridge, Scotland, St. Ingoes, Beachville, Newtown, Dameron, Park Hall.

BALTIMORE MD EVE SUN
MARCH 24, 1926

DENTAL EXHIBITION PLANNED FOR NEGROES

Massmeeting To Be Held April
8 In Connection With
Health Week.

A dental exhibit and mass meeting is planned by the Maryland Dental Society in connection with the observance of the National Negro Health Week, April 4 to 10.

Mama; M-a-m-a; Bah-Wa-Wow-Squawk

Both exhibit and mass meeting will be held at the Frederick Douglas High School. Clinics in connection with the exhibit will be held April 7 and 8 from 9 A. M. until 2:30 P. M. The mass-meeting will be held April 8 at 8 P. M. The exhibits, clinics and mass meeting will be directed by Dr. T. H. Young, president of the Maryland Dental Society. Admission to both clinics and mass meeting will be free, he said today. The exhibit is planned, Dr. Young explained, with the intention of arousing public interest among Baltimore's colored population in the proper care of the mouth and the teeth, as well as in the relation of dentistry to health in general.



Picture snapped at Sharp St. Community House when doctors and dentists examined 200 kiddies in the annual health week better baby contest.

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Afro-American 4-10-26

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ALTMORE AND EVERETT
MARCH 25, 1926

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Health Week - 1926.

Massachusetts.

Health Week Proves Big Success

Community Responds to Intensive Study of Health
Conditions

PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

INTERESTING LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENT

Three days of health education have been conducted by the cooperative committee of social agencies in accordance with Negro Health Week. State and city aided to bring home the lesson of good health. Starting on Wednesday at the Everett School, it concluded on Friday with a Baby Popularity and Health Contest. It is estimated that several thousands have been benefited by the programs which were presented. Talks by doctors and specialists in their line showed how to secure good health.

On Wednesday evening the pageant "Queen of the Harvest" was portrayed by groups of children from the various social settlements. Little girls and little boys, big girls and boys, acted their parts well and presented a fine appearance in their variegated costumes and dancing.

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, dean of Simmons School of Social Workers spoke on "Recreation". She stressed the need of adequate play-grounds and play leaders. If you have not these, go to the City Fathers, she said. A tremendous responsibility rests on adults with regard to their attention to the young children. Young folks will dance, therefore it is better it should be done under the proper supervision. Physical welfare, mental indentations, informal education and cultural life, all tended to make up an ideal recreational program.

Tuberculosis

The ravages of tuberculosis among colored people was explained by Dr. John B. Hall from lantern slides. Old Ward 13 was shown as having

the highest death rate from tuberculosis.

Other doctors who lectured were: Dr. C. N. Garland, "Nose and Throat"; Dr. Furr: "Eyes"; Dr. T. E. A. McCurdy, L. R. C. S., Edin., "Cancer and X-ray"; Dr. N. L. Burnett, columnist of the **Chronicle**: "Food for Growing Children"; Dr. C. W. Harrison, Dr. A. B. Lattimore and Dr. Cox. All the meetings were presided over by Dr. J.A. Braithwaite, president of the Bay State Medical Society.

There were instructive moving pictures for the children also a demonstration by the Junior Red Cross conducted by Miss Briggs and a calisthenic display by a group of young ladies attending Sargent School of Physical Education, led by Miss Belle Mitchell.

**YOUR HEALTH—
HOW TO KEEP IT!**
N. Lowe Burnett, M. D.

HEALTH WEEK

Health Week is coming. The attention of the public will again be called to the all important question of health. We sometimes wonder if the effort expended in these weeks are worth the while. Can the lessons learned be carried over to the next great "week"?

Mr. S. A. Allen of the Boston Urban League and his committee have prepared a program which shows that no pains have been spared to get the best available material for the occasion. Dr. Second of the School Health Department, and Dr. Bigelow of the State department of Hygiene have been invited to speak. Some of our own physicians who are to appear on the program are Dr. John A. Braithwaite, President of the Bay State

Medical and Pharmaceutical Society, Dr. T. E. McCurdy, Dr. John B. Hall, Dr. C. N. Garland and others.

Another feature scheduled for this Health Week is the scientific examination of many babies between the ages of one month and three years. Because of our experience along this line we have again been asked to take charge of these examinations. The above mentioned physicians will be associates in this important work. Mrs. Lillian Craig, R. N. and a corps of nurses and social workers will be in attendance. The stage is set for a bigger and better Health Week.

Health Week is an annual affair with us. It is a living monument to the founder of this particular phase of his people's welfare. It is perhaps his greatest single achievement, at least it can be called the most far reaching. Booker Washington built a greater place in the heart of his people than he knew of when he fostered a Health Week.

On second thought an important reflection takes possession of one's mind. "Weeks" are apt to be just that and no more! be it "thrif", "health", "clean up" or what not. The lesson taught passes heedlessly on even as the weeks do. "Weeks" should be a stimulus to the continuation of the lessons of that particular week.

The measures for disease prevention; for better sanitation; for clean personality (mouth, teeth, skin); for adequate recreation and the prompt attention to the details of better housing should be instilled into the lives of the people as a permanent addition to their fund of knowledge for all time, rather than for the short space of a designated week. The Health exhibits should carry a forceful picture of how to make the best of an environmental disadvantage. Such a picture should be made an objective fixture in the life scheme of the coming years.

The scientific examination of the babies which is done according to the rules and regulations laid down by the American Medical Association and endorsed by the National Child Welfare Association should be of the greatest value. It is not the looking for the healthiest baby or the opportunity to give a prize for the highest score. That is incidental—a mere means of attracting public attention. Such an examination gives accurate data regarding the babies of the

community, their height, weight and general health condition whether normal or abnormal as compared with a statistical standard, the result of the examination of thousands of babies.

The statistics gathered from this week's examination of the babies of Greater Boston gives information regarding these babies which could not be obtained by a single general practitioner. This examination should show us what to do for the apparently healthy baby. The records should be carefully studied and those found to be defective should have that fact pointed out to the mothers. They should be watched over the year to see how they progress along the road to health and induced to return the following year for re-examination.

Should they be beyond the age limit of this examination the mothers will have learned the habit of an annual examination for their children whether healthy or not. Many inchoate diseases are thus checked before they get a good start.

If the lessons of Health Week can be learned and stretched over the years to come, Health Week will be a really useful institution and the physicians, nurses and social workers who fostered it will not have labored in vain.

PROGRAM FOR HEALTH WEEK

Baby Contest and Speeches
In Three Day Arrangement

Boston Chronicle
Admission Free

4-3-26
Wednesday Evening, April 7
7:30—Health Pageant by 150 children conducted by Mrs. Alice Davis Crawford.



MILTON HARDWICK

8:00—Address by Mrs. Eva Whiting White of Simmons College.
Mrs. White will be introduced by Mrs. Florida R. Ridley.
8:30—Address, C. N. Garland, M.D.



GEORGE HOWARD

8:45—Address, John B. Hall, M. D.
9:00—Address, J. B. Clarke, Ph. G. M. D.
9:15—Moving Pictures.
10:00—Announcements.



KATHLEEN EVELYN JETER

Thursday Evening, April 8

7:30—Demonstration by the Junior Red Cross conducted by Miss Biggs.
8:00—Address C. W. Harrison, M.D.
8:15—Address, Dr. Cox
8:30—Theodore E. A. McCurdy, M. D., L. R. C. S. Edin., "Cancer and X-ray".

8:45—Address, Mrs. Zepha Morse.
9:00—Moving Pictures.
9:45—Announcements.

Friday Afternoon, April 9 at the Robert Gould Shaw House

1:00—Group picture of all babies.
1:15—Examination of babies.
4-6—Consultation of Examining Physicians.

Friday Evening, April 9 at the Everett School Auditorium

7:30—Demonstration by 12 Sargent Girls, led by Miss Belle Mitchell.
8:00—Address, N. L. Burnett, M.D. "Food for Growing Children"
8:00—Address A.B. Lattimore, M.D.
8:15—Address, Miss Constnace J. Ridley.
8:30—Moving Pictures
9:00—Babies' pictures flashed on the screen.
9:00—Awarding of prizes.

The prize to the most popular baby will be presented by Mrs. John F. Moors. Mrs. Moors is a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

These meetings will be presided over by J. A. Braithwaite, M. D., President of the Bay State Medical Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.

Six graduate nurses under the direction of Mrs. Lillian Craig will assist the physicians in the examination of the babies.

There will be a prize given every one each night. Admission free.

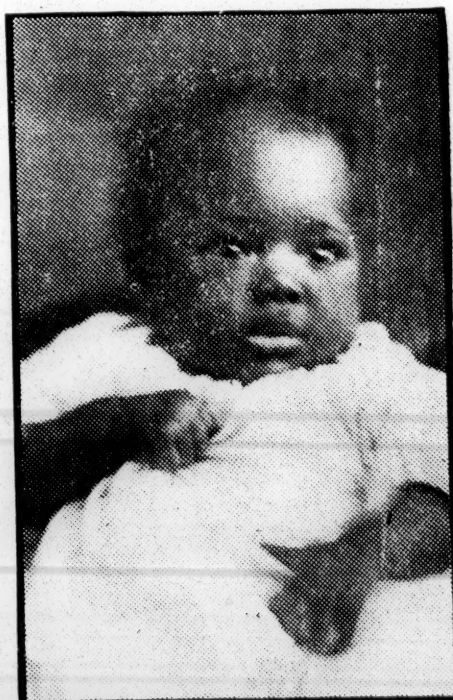
Milton Hardwick and John Alvin Ward, (son of Rev. C. A. Ward) are tying for first place this week.

Ernest Robert Medley is running a close second.

George Howard, 2 years and 8 mos., is third.

Kathleen E. Jeter, 16 months, is in 4th place.

Popularity contest closes at 12 o'clock on Thursday, April 8th.



ERNEST ROBERT MEDLEY

Position of the Babies

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. JOURN.
APRIL 22, 1926

Negro Health Week To Be Launched Apr. 25

Dr. E. S. Mariette, medical director of Glen Lake sanitarium, will open a week's Negro health campaign at a meeting at St. Peter's church Sunday. The campaign, opening April 25, is sponsored by the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association, the Urban League, Phyllis Wheatley House, churches and lodges.

Dr. Walter J. Marelay, Dr. R. S. Brown, E. A. Carter, Dr. Alex Josewick, Rev. C. B. Burton, Dr. J. H. Redd, Dr. F. H. Hacking, Dr. William A. O'Brien and Dr. M. O. Bousfield will speak at meetings to be held in the city during the week.

Moving pictures will be used to show symptoms and cures for tuberculosis.

Mother and Daughter Face Liquor Charges

A mother and daughter were arrested at 241 Robie street, St. Paul, by federal prohibition agents, Major B. B. Wilcox, northwest enforcement chief.

Health Week-1926

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F. J. UNDERWOOD, M. D.

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Health Suggest

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

April 4-10, 1926, has been designated as the time for the annual observance of national negro health week. Year by year the State Board of Health, with the co-operation of the citizens of the state, both white and colored, are steadily bringing about the conquest of disease. Among both white and colored people the death rate is decreasing, and yet, what is more important, there is much less sickness due to preventable diseases.

But a vast amount of unnecessary suffering and disability continues. Without going into detail and the use of statistics, I may mention malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and Hookworm disease. The venereal diseases cause a vast invalidism, kill and deform little babies, and make would-be mothers and fathers of the race barren and sterile.

These maladies are preventable, and might within a few years time be largely eradicated or greatly reduced in prevalence if the people would utilize the resources of science for a vigorous attack upon them. In addition, there are a vast number of persons suffering from decayed teeth, enlarged and diseased tonsils, underweight, overweight, faulty vision, bad posture and other defects, as well as other such minor ailments as constipation and bad colds.

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The negro people of Mississippi are to be congratulated on the fact that within the past ten years the death rate has decreased rapidly. However, the rate still remains higher than among the whites. Throughout the state the infant mortality is much higher among the negroes.

But the warfare of the colored people in Mississippi against disease and general ill health has only begun. Continued effort on a larger and more effective scale each year through their co-operation with the health departments of the state will bring new conquests of mankind's greatest enemies, namely—preventable

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WEEKLY HEALTH SUGGESTIONS

By State Health Officer

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But the warfare of the colored people

"CLEAN-UP" SUCCESS.
ELECTRIC MILLS, Miss., April 14. The annual clean-up week of the town was completed on April 10 and the town was inspected by the judges, consisting of Dr. E. L. Gilbert, health officer; J. G. McCormik, Mayor, and D. H. Foresman, general manager. There were no differences between any of the properties in the white portion of the town or the negro quarters so far as cleanliness was concerned and the prizes could be awarded in each block of five houses was to draw one name from the five. This has been the case for several years. The lots are all immaculately clean and it was impossible for the judges to find one lot any cleaner than another. The clean-up week at this place is an interesting affair and is entered into with the most marvelous spirit that one could imagine would take place in any community. In May other prizes will be given for the most artistic yard. This is also an annual affair in this town and contest for the most beautiful place is entered into with considerable enthusiasm. Electric Mills has the distinction of carrying the highest sanitary rating in the state of Mississippi and has enjoyed this distinction for several years.

Health Week - 1926

COURTLAND CLEANS UP.

COURTLAND, Miss., April 20.—The Courtland Parent-Teacher Association and Book Club staged a cleanup campaign for the week just past. The campaign planned in a contest form under the auspices of the home demonstration agent. Twenty-four residence yards and eight business house lots were entered.

Miss Kate C. C. district demonstration agent of North Mississippi, visited the yards April 12 and gave the first score. After a week of diligent labor by the contestants the yards were scored by Miss Lillian Lawley, Lafayette County home demonstration agent.

First and second prizes were awarded the ladies whose yards showed the greatest improvement during the week. Mrs. F. E. Figg won the first prize. Mrs. Figg raised her score 21 points. Mrs. Gaines Herron won second prize, having raised her score 16 points.

J. L. Coggins' store was awarded the prize for having made the greatest improvement uptown. He raised his score 13 points.

Mrs. C. A. Anderson made the highest score on her yard on general appearance, arrangement, neatness and beauty.

J. C. Anderson's store made the highest score.

Most of the residence yards and store lots were already so well kept and attractive they had very little chance to win in a cleanup contest.

Health Week-1926

MAR 4 - 1926

WEEKLY HEALTH SUGGESTIONS

By Dr. F. J. Underwood, State Health Officer

Negro Health Week.

April 4-10, 1926, has been designated as the time for the annual observance of national negro health week. Year by year the State Board of Health, with the co-operation of the citizens of the state, both white and colored, are steadily bringing about the conquest of disease. Among both white and colored people the death rate is decreasing, and yet, what is more important, there is much less sickness due to preventable diseases.

But a vast amount of unnecessary suffering and disability continues. Without going into detail and the use of statistics, I may mention malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and hookworm disease. The venereal diseases cause a vast invalidism, kill and deform little babies, and make would-be mothers and fathers of the race barren and sterile.

These maladies are preventable, and might within a few years time be largely eradicated or greatly reduced in prevalence if the people would utilize the resources of science for a vigorous attack upon them. In addition, there are a vast number of persons suffering from decayed teeth, enlarged and diseased tonsils, underweight, overweight, faulty vision, bad posture and other defects, as well as other such minor ailments as constipation and bad colds.

The negro people of Mississippi are to be congratulated on the fact that within the past ten years the death rate has decreased rapidly. However, the rate still remains higher than among the whites. Throughout the state the infant mortality rate is much higher among the negroes.

But the warfare of the colored people in Mississippi against disease

and general ill health has only begun. Continued effort on a larger and more effective scale each year through their co-operation with the health departments of the state will bring new conquests of mankind's greatest enemies, namely—preventable diseases. Higher standards of health and efficiency will be maintained from year to year.

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Mississippi

MAR - 4 1926

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MAR - 6 1926

Weekly Health Suggestions

By DR. F. J. UNDERWOOD,
(State Health Officer)

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MAR 12 1926

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By
F. J. Underwood, M. D., State Health Officer

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MAR 11 1926

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By Dr. F. J. Underwood, State
Health Officer

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HEALTH WEEK

Beginning Sunday April 11, several local organizations will direct their attention for a week, to not only the study of the community's health but will be active in giving advice and help that the greatest benefit to the greatest number may be had during the week.

The program will call for clean up, paint up and burn up. Clean up those back yards, paint up the fences as well as the homes, and burn up those rubbish harbors in and about the yards.

The occasion, coming as it does, in the midst of the spring, should meet with the most hearty support and co-operation from the public. The shut-ins who have been held in doors for the past six months, are anxious to get out. The laws of nature are giving evidences of new life on every hand, and the birds and the flowers are joining the chorus every day.

Life itself depends mostly upon health. Health is the nation's, as well as the individual's best asset. It's the morning star of the youths, it's noon day sun to those of middle life, and it's the evening shade to the aged.

Let us all say "Amen" to the health week program. Let us talk health, act health, and be health, for one week and then let us see how hard it will be for us to get back into the same old rut

HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

Social And Civic Organizations To Take An Active Part. Health And Hygiene The Principal Topics.

National Negro Health Week is being sponsored in St. Louis by the Urban League with the co-operation of the following agencies: Pine Street Y. M. C. A., Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A., Nurses Association, Provident Association, Tuberculosis Society of St. Louis, National Dairy Council, City Health Department, Missouri Social Hygiene Association and other groups.

A meeting was held recently in the Urban League office at which a Health Week Committee was organized to promote the program in St. Louis, of which Gordon H. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, was elected Chairman and Miss Anital Haskell, Secretary. The following will constitute the Executive Committee: H. K. Craft, Executive Secretary of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A., Mrs. Mattie D. Young, Executive Secretary of the

Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A., Mrs. John W. Evans, Superintendent of the Compton District of the Provident Association, who is also chairman of the Committee on Home Hygiene and Community Sanitation, Miss Beatrice Sydnor, Public School Nurse, who is also Chairman of the Children's Day Committee, Mrs. W. B. Christian, Miss Ruth Doncaster, Industrial Girls' Secretary of the Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A., Miss Mary A. Newman, Neighborhood

Secretary of the Urban League, Dr. J. B. Bell, Dental Clinic Director, Miss Edith Mason, Social Service Worker of City Hospital No. 2, Jesse M. Chiles, Educational Secretary of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. and Mrs. Gertrude Robustinae, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Negro Insurance Association.

Program for Health Week

The program for Health Week will aim mainly at informing the colored citizens of the existing health work being done in St. Louis and discovering possible extensions of the work.

Due to the fact that the dates proposed by Tuskegee Institute are not adaptable to the local situation, Sunday, April 11th, was selected as the opening day, instead of Easter Sunday. The program will continue during the week until Saturday, April 17th.

The Program is as follows.

Sunday, April 11th—Health Mass Meeting at Pine Street Y. M. C. A. at 4:00 p. m. Speakers, Dr. Midion O. Bousfield, Acting President of the Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and A. W. Jones, Secretary and Manager of the Tuberculosis

Society of St. Louis, who will speak on the subject—"New Features of Health Work in the Community." At this time it is hoped to develop a more extensive program of year-round health activities for Negroes in St. Louis.

Several special health exhibits from the National Dairy Council, Tuberculosis Society of St. Louis, City Health Department, and other organizations will be displayed at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. and be open to the public free of charge. The ministers of the churches are being asked to preach special health sermons at their morning services on this Sunday.

A special Committee of which Mrs. John W. Evans is chairman will emphasize during the week Home Hygiene and Community Sanitation by the distribution of printed matter on Health, slides in moving picture houses, health talks to groups emphasizing the menaces from rats, roaches, flies, improper ventilation, congestion, collection of garbage, ashes, poor plumbing, stables, out houses and other evils of congestion causing the increase of disease. The members of the Committee are: Mrs. Grace Lightfoot, Municipal Nurse, Miss Anita Haskell, Miss Areatha Hankle, Miss Owens, Miss Caston, Municipal Nurse, Mr. Batchman, Dr. H. C. Tinsley, Dr. E. T. Taylor, Dr. R. C. Haskell, Dr. E. S. Bailey, Dr. Comishong, Miss Pauline Massey.

Miss Ruth Doncaster, Industrial Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. will sponsor noon day health talks to women and girls in industries.

Miss Mary A. Newman, Neighborhood Secretary of the Urban League will carry the health week program to the ten neighborhoods in which the Urban League promotes clubs emphasizing cleaning up of homes, back yards, alleys, garbage collection, spring decoration, etc.

It is expected that special health moving pictures and slides will be run by the different neighborhood moving picture houses during the week, announcements of which will be made later.

Children's Day

Saturday, April 17th, has been set aside as Children's Day. In the afternoon a Get-Together to which all children of the city are invited, will be held in the Gymnasium of the Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. with a program including health songs, moving pictures and slides for children. This section is under the direction of Miss Beatrice Sydnor assisted by a strong Committee.

Health Planning Session

A conference for the discussion of present health programs for Negroes and plans for the coming year and to which representatives of all agencies and organizations interested in health are being invited, will be held at the Urban League head-

quarters, 615 N. Jefferson avenue, Saturday, April 17th, at 8:00 p. m. At this time it is hoped to develop a more extensive program of year-round health activities for Negroes in St. Louis.

The public is invited to participate in the health week activities, particularly the Mass Meeting at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. Sunday, April 11th, and the Children's Get-Together at the Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. Saturday, April 17th.

ST. LOUIS MO POST DISP.

APRIL 4, 1926

PLANS COMPLETE FOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Urban League Sponsoring Local Observance Which Will Start Next Sunday.

National Negro Health Week will be observed in St. Louis, starting next Sunday. Elsewhere it is being observed this week, under the leadership of Tuskegee Institute, but local arrangements made the later time necessary.

The Urban League is sponsoring the movement to call the attention of Negroes to health conservation. Co-operating with it are the Pine Street Y. M. C. A., Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A., Nurses' Association, Provident Association, Tuberculosis Society of St. Louis, National Dairy Council, City Health Department, Missouri Social Hygiene Association and other agencies. Gordon H. Simpson, executive secretary of the Urban League, was made chairman of the committee in charge.

Existing activities for Negro health and possibilities of extensions will comprise the program.

Next Sunday at 4 p. m. there will be a mass meeting at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A., which will be addressed by Dr. Midion O. Bousfield, acting president of the Liberty Life Insurance Co. of Chicago, and A. W. Jones, secretary-manager of the Tuberculosis Society of St. Louis. Various health exhibits will be displayed there. Ministers of Negro churches have been asked to deliver sermons on health next Sunday. A committee headed by Mrs. John W. Evans will distribute

health pamphlets, place slides illustrative of the topic in moving picture theater programs and deliver talks at various meetings on the menace of such things as rats, roaches, flies, improper ventilation, congested homes, accumulation of ashes and garbage, poor plumbing and stables.

Noonday talks will be made to Negro women employed in industries. Other talks will be made before 10 neighborhood women's clubs promoted by the Urban League.

Next Saturday will be children's day, with an afternoon party at Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. That evening an open conference on plans for health work will be held at Urban League headquarters, 615 North Jefferson avenue, with the object of developing a more extensive program of year-round health activities.

ST. LOUIS MO POST DISP.

MARCH 17, 1926

Negro Health Week.

Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE Missouri Negro Industrial Commission is making a special effort this year to have many colored citizens of the State observe Negro Health Week which will be held from April 4 to 16, inclusive. The State Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of Labor, have all offered their assistance in helping to put over a full week's program. Teachers are asked to stress some phase of health during the week and ministers are asked to speak upon the importance of good health on Sunday, April 4.

The slogan of Negro Health Week this year is "More Negro Health Work."

Persons desiring programs for this week may receive same by writing the secretary of the Negro Industrial Commission, Jefferson City, Mo.

Thanking you for your co-operation,
ROBERT S. COBB,
Executive Secretary, Missouri Negro Industrial Commission.

City and Oranges Plan Program for Negro Health Week

In connection with the program of Negro Health Week, which is being observed in this city and the Oranges, Mrs. S. B. Harrison of the East Orange Social Settlement will speak Sunday morning before the Sunday school of St. James's African Methodist Episcopal Church. At this church Dr. I. A. Lawrence will speak at the 11 o'clock service. At 6:30 o'clock in the evening Dr. Leonard D. Savoy will speak on oral hygiene.

Oral hygiene will be the subject of a talk by Dr. J. Leroy Baxter at a meeting at 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning at St. Philip's Episcopal Church, and at 11 o'clock the rector, Rev. L. H. Berry, will speak on "The Religion of Health."

Health talks will be given at the morning and evening services at the New Home and the Mt. Olivet Baptist churches. At Bethany Baptist Church there will be an address before the Sunday school at 1:30 o'clock and one before the B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. A health program will be held by the North Jersey Medical Association at 8 o'clock in the evening at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Tuesday night Miss Emily Suydam will officiate at a meeting at Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church, where Tuberculosis League motion pictures will be shown and a Medical Association representative will speak. The association will send a speaker to a meeting to be held the night of April 18 at the Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

At the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Central place, Orange, a motion picture program will be given this afternoon. At the Oakwood Branch of the Y. W. C. A. of the Oranges "Hygiene for Girls" will be the subject tomorrow afternoon. At 7 o'clock that evening a first aid talk will be given for Boy Scouts at the Oakwood Branch, and at 9 o'clock there will be a hygiene discussion for men.

On Sunday health talks will be given in all Sunday schools of the colored churches in the Oranges, and at 4 o'clock a mass meeting under the auspices of the North Jersey Medical Association will be held at the branch of the Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges.

Ready to Campaign for Negroes' Health Work

"More Negro Health Work" is the slogan for a health program which will get under way tomorrow afternoon with a baby health and popularity contest at the Phillis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. at 71 Wilsey street. The program will culminate Sunday with health talks in six city churches. It is being held under auspices of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, the Urban League, the Essex County Civil

League, the Y. W. C. A. branch and the North Jersey Medical Association.

Dr. Clarence S. Janifer will be in charge of the baby contest tomorrow, assisted by Miss Irene E. Morris. Friday night the Y. W. C. A. branch will be used for a talk on "Hygiene for Girls," by Miss Lula C. Hawthorne.

Motion pictures furnished by the tuberculosis league and shown yesterday afternoon at Lincoln House, 12 Jones street, East Orange, and a forum on health problems conducted last night by members of the medical association at the colored branch of the Orange Y. M. C. A. marked the second day of National Negro Health Week, being observed in the Oranges.

TRENTON NEWS
APRIL 8, 1925

TALKS ON HEALTH HEARD BY NEGROES

The second day of the National Negro Health Week took a large gathering of colored people last evening to Mt. Zion M. E. Church. Interesting addresses on health were given by colored physicians and dentists and instructive films, loaned by the New Jersey State Museum were shown.

Dr. Henry J. Austin spoke on "Methods of Disease Prevention." Dr. William S. Hayling's topic was "The Necessity of Fly Swatting," while Dr. Arthur L. Thomas talked on "Dental Hygiene."

Dr. Jonathan C. Gibbs concluded the program by explaining the scientific theory of germ disease and pointed out what he termed the foolishness of faith healing.

The week's program will be concluded with a meeting at the Colored Elks' Auditorium.

HEALTH WEEK FOR NATION'S NEGROES

Program of Educational Work
Will Open In Trenton On
Tuesday Evening

National Negro Health Week is being observed throughout the United States beginning tomorrow. Meetings will be conducted in Trenton under the auspices of the Mu Delta Phi Medical Society, assisted by ministers of colored congregations.

The colored professional men of the city will lecture on interesting topics pertaining to health, and pictures, secured from the Bureau of Health, will be shown. The program follows: Tuesday at 8 p. m. illustrated lecture at the Shiloh Baptist Church on

Calhoun Street, by the Rev. J. A. White, pastor. Twenty-minute talks will also be given by Dr. Jonathan C. Gibbs and Dr. Lloyd M. Granger.

Wednesday at the same hour there will be an illustrated lecture at the Galilee Baptist Church, Jefferson Street, by the Rev. C. B. Wilson, pastor. Short talks will be by Dr. William S. Hayling and Dr. Clarence Scarborough. Thursday at 8 p. m. an illustrated lecture at Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church on Perry Street, will be delivered by the Rev. C. E. Wilson, pastor. Twenty-minute talks will be by Dr. Henry J. Austin and Dr. A. L. Thomas.

Next Sunday at 11 a. m., health sermons will be preached in all the churches. At 3:30 p. m. in the Elks' auditorium, 44 Fowler Street, 20-minute talks on health will be given by Dr. Austin, Dr. Gibbs and Dr. Hayling, at which time slides and films will be shown.

The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANNED

Will Be Held Here April 8
to 18, With Churches
Co-operating.

Observance of National Negro Health Week is now in progress in the Oranges, under the auspices of The New Jersey Tuberculosis League, Inc., co-operating with the North Jersey Medical Association, the Negro Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s and the East Orange Social Settlement.

The move was inaugurated Monday night at a mass meeting in the Calvary Baptist Church, when 300 persons were addressed by the mayors and health officers of Orange and East Orange, and the Rev. C. M. Long, pastor. Tuesday Miss Emily M. Suydam, field secretary of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, Orange and East Orange, and the Rev. Lincoln House, East Orange.

The program for the remainder of the week will include motion pictures at the colored branches of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., Thursday and Friday. Friday a health talk will be given for girls at 4 o'clock; for boy scouts at 7 o'clock and for men at 9 o'clock.

Arrangements have been completed by Mrs. Elizabeth V. Tyler, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Committee, for health sermons to be preached in all colored churches next Sunday.

Newark, it was announced today, will observe National Negro Health Week, April 8 to 18. One of the features of the local observances will be an automaton dressed as a professor, which will deliver sixteen short talks from slides at the Cosmopolitan drugstore, Bank and Norfolk streets.

The automaton, it is said, makes gestures and rolls its eyes in convincing fashion. Some of his subjects will be "The Careless Spitter" and "A Menace to Public Health."

Among the local institutions that will co-operate with the movement here will be the Y. W. C. A., St. James A. M. E. Church, St. Phillip's P. E. Church, New Home Baptist Church, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Bethany Baptist Church, St. John's M. E. Church, Allen A. M. E. Church, and the Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The programs will cover a variety of subjects.

National Negro Health Week was originated with the late Negro educator, Booker T. Washington.

MASS MEETING AT HEALTH WEEK-END

TRENTON NEWS
APRIL 12, 1925
National Negro Observance in Trenton Closed
With Sunday Session

Closing exercises of National Negro Health Week were held at a mass meeting for males over 16 years of age at Sunlight Elks auditorium yesterday afternoon.

The speakers were Dr. Jonathan C. Gibbs, president of the Mu Delta Phi Medical Society and formerly a lecturer for the American Social Hygiene Association in New York City; Dr. William S. Hayling, and Dr. Henry J. Austin, medical inspector of the New Lincoln School. Special moving picture films illustrated the purpose of the observance.

The National Negro Health Week is a nation-wide event sponsored by Tuskegee Institute and was conducted here by the Mu Delta Society, colored churches and beneficial societies. It was originated twelve years ago by Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute and was designed to reduce the high death rate among negroes. Some real progress has been made and efforts are being extended. National and State Health Bureaus and the Mercer County Health League assisted with the program here.

LIVE 100 YEARS SAYS SENATOR COPELAND HERE

N. Y. Senator And Health
Expert Speaks At Inter-
racial Meeting

DR. SPENCER WOULD
BAR JIM CROW CAR

Morgan President Stands
On Same Platform With
Senator Bruce

That the time will come
that every person may ex-
pect to live a century and
that there are now 3500
men and women in this
country more than 100
years of age, were some of
the high spots in an ad-
dress which featured
Health Week here Friday
evening.

The speaker also made his hear-
ers sit up and take notice when he
stated that his study of the U. S.
Constitution had brought him to
the belief that its main duty is not
to protect property but to serve
humanity.

Predicting that we faced a fu-
ture of an enormous population, he
stated that it was time that we
give thought as to how we are go-
ing to house and properly protect
this population. 137,000 babies, he
said, are born in New York City
each year. The U. S. population
will double itself, he said, within
the century.

The Senator predicted a decline
in the death rate until physicians
would go out of style. Even now,
he said, he is embarrassed when he
finds himself afflicted with a com-
mon cold. Sickness, he said, indi-
cated a violation of health laws

which could have been avoided.
Having lived all his years in the
North and West, the Senator said
he had no idea of the color prog-
ram until he attended the meeting
here and listened to the speeches
of those who preceded him.

Others who spoke on the pro-
gram were U. S. District Judge Mor-
ris A. Soper, former Judge Charles
W. Heusler, President John O.
Spencer of Morgan College, Super-
visor Francis M. Wood, C. J. Callo-
way, secretary of the Interracial
Commission which sponsored the
meeting, and John Berry, Health
Week Chairman. Senator Copeland
was introduced by Dr. Harry S. Mc-
Card.

End Of Jim Crow Cars

Dr. Spencer, discussing the aims
of the Interracial Commission, said
he wished the same educational
facilities, the same industrial op-
portunities for colored children as
he wished for his own. Quoting a
recent statement by Senator Wm.
Cabell Bruce, (Dem., Md.) he said
the time had come to get rid of the
Jim Crow car in this state.

None Safe Until All Are Safe

Supervisor Wood told how the
Kentucky Interracial Commission
of which he is a member, improved
conditions in that state. Health,
he said, is an interracial question.
"None of us are safe until all are
safe from disease."

in connection with public sanitation,
together with the Street Cleaning De-
partment, must not relax their vigi-
lance for a single day—let alone all
the year except one week for a con-
certed and gigantic wielding of the
scrubbing brush. It is said that there
is too much work for the existing
force of inspectors. Then they must
work harder or more systematically,
or else their numbers must be en-
larged. There is obviously room for a
great deal of volunteer service. House-
wives, with citizens going to and from
their work, can make it a duty to re-
port to the police, or to the Depart-
ment of Health, all violations of the
sanitary rules which fall under their
eyes.

It is something to have got rid of
the notion that this city should con-
tent itself, as if it were a small and
remote hamlet or a mining camp, with
one convulsive week of Spring clean-
ing. The work for health and comfort
and sightliness must be kept up
throughout the entire year if it is to
be really effective and worth while.

EVERY WEEK FOR CLEANING UP.

The Commissioner of Health, Dr.
HARRIS, is commended for
having decided to abolish "Clean-Up
Week." He prefers to have the city
keep itself clean for all of the fifty-
two weeks. Information laid before
him concerning the effect of assigning
one week in the year to a heroic
effort to get rid of litter and rubbish
in the streets, and to clear away filth
of various kinds lurking in holes and
corners, has convinced him that the
method is both misleading and disap-
pointing. It is too much like taking
one bath a year and going compla-
cently dirty the rest of the time.
After a single week of sweeping and
garnishing, it has been found that too
many of the residents of this city re-
lapse into their habit of making streets
and gutters, alleyways and area
spaces and subway entrances, a con-
venient catch-all for whatever it is
desired to "throw out." Certainly the
cleanliness that is next to godliness
cannot be achieved in that way. It
must be sought and insisted upon
throughout the whole twelve-month.

Abolishing "Clean-Up Week" mere-
ly means that health inspectors and
the police specially charged with duties

Health Week-1926

Gastonia, N. C., Gastonia

MAR 6 1926

MASS MEETING TO DISCUSS HEALTH AND WELFARE WORK AMONG GASTONIA NEGROES

Lt. Lawrence Oxley, Director of Bureau of Work, to Talk—Health of Negro Servants is Big Issue to White People of the City.

There will be a mass meeting Sunday afternoon which will be of great interest to all thinking people, both white and colored, since it will be held for the discussion of a question which vitally affects both races,—namely that of health and welfare work among the negroes of Gastonia. The meeting, which is thrown open to all interested citizens of both races in the county, will be held at Highland school Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the Bureau of Work among the Negroes, will address the meeting. This bureau was made possible by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial fund, and is maintained under the supervision of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Lawrence Oxley was instrumental in obtaining the fifteen thousand dollar gift from the Duke Foundation which financed the recent addition of a ward for negro children at the Orthopedic hospital here. He has presented his cause at the University of North Carolina, the North Carolina College for Women, and Elon College. Two weeks ago, he spoke on the subject of negro welfare before the student body of the New York School for Social

Work, in New York City, and before the Maryland Committee on Race Relations, in Baltimore.

Lieut. Oxley has been speaking to the negro citizens throughout the county this week, at Cherryville, Dallas, Lincoln Academy, Belmont, and Mt. Holly. He is trying to arouse in members of his own race the desire to assume some responsibility of the many problems of health and social welfare which confront them. The object of the bureau which he represents is to make a study of Negro life and to devise self-help programs. The key-note of the work is education. It is a fight against ignorance and inertia.

North Carolina Ahead in This Work

It is said that North Carolina is the only state in the union which has a definite state program of welfare work among the negroes. More than \$65,000 has been raised, so far, for this work; and 14 counties have put on welfare programs. Some counties have employed full-time negro assistants to their public welfare officers; and some have from one to six negro nurses working among the colored people. One county had thought so little of welfare work in general, even among white people, that it had gone away with the work and with its welfare officer. However, a survey put on by the bureau which Lawrence Oxley represents, revealed such conditions among the negroes that the work was resumed with great interest among people of both races.

One of the most important phases of the work is that clinics are held, through which people employing domestic help may feel comfortable about the sanitary status of their servants.

Vitally Affects White People.

It is not difficult to see that the destinies of two races living in such close proximity should be closely interwoven in matters which affect public health. Domesticity of the colored race enter the homes of white people, prepare their food, and care for their children. It takes little thought to see that the employment of such domestics without health certification is a public menace. One of the most important results of the welfare work devised by the bureau mentioned above would be the protection of the health of the families who employ servants in the home. It would seem logical, therefore, that many white people will wish to attend the meeting at Highland school Sunday afternoon.

Some good special music has been promised—negro spirituals and the like—and special seating arrangements will be made for white people.

North Carolina.

Durham, N. C.,

James

MAR 19 1926

THE 1926 NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

HEALTH WEEK is with us again and we are glad to report that the Race and Nation are not "weaker," thanks to the annual visitation of this reminder that we might have to spell it with an "a" if we did not pay attention to the outer guard and the inner man from time to time to find out where our life expectancy is "at".

Now, don't pat yourself on your optimism and give the Health Week the go-by. It is not written that any ship safely reaches harbor without regular and rigid inspection of its works throughout its journey. Why should we expect the more or less weather-worn human barks on the seas of tempestuous life to reach the destined port if we don't do our Daily Dozen of keeping shipshape and sail the charted course according to the compass of life and the code of human conduct?

We do not propose that you have any ambitions to rival the rent record made by Methuselah, the time honored tenant of ages past, but we do contend that it is well to tarry and take heed of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, whose Song of Life at the noon of day is the promise of the fullness of the day and peace at eventide.

The National Negro Health Week for 1926 will be Sunday to Saturday, April 4 to 10. The National Medical Association has proffered its co-operation in the following pronouncement:

1. Every Doctor is requested to take some active part in the Health Week observance, by giving health talks and lectures, making physical examinations, and conducting health demonstrations and clinics in so far as it is possible to render this service.

2. The Press of the country is requested to publish for the public in general popular health instructions which will be valuable not only for the

Health Week, but throughout the year.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander, President. Dear Dr. Alexander:

I heartily approve your suggestions for the Health Week and am forwarding your request to the Associated Negro Press, together with the Daily Dozen health rules for a Year-round Health Program, prepared by our Life Extension Bureau, for the Editor's approval and use.

DR. CLYDE DONNELL, General Secretary.

Doctors, you can? You WILL. Thanks. Here's hoping that the late Bert Williams will live again in one of his oft quoted verses, and that you "shall miss nobody."

And to you, all of you, who live, love, labor and long for the fullness of life, these few precepts in your hearts and minds character, and in your being and doing let them be your counsel and your constant companions:

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH A DAILY DOZEN

Your Year-round Health Program:

1. Fresh air and sunlight—live, work, play, rest, sleep in fresh air. Let a lot of sunlight and air into your home.

2. Water—Use water freely. Drink six glasses daily. Bathe often. Keep your home and premises clean.

3. Food—Watch your diet. More milk, greens and fresh fruits; less sweets, meats and eggs. Chew thoroughly.

4. Habits—The system must dispose of its waste matter. Eat proper food; exercise. Don't use "physics."

5. Exercise—Work, walk and play in open air, when possible. Sit, stand, walk erect. Exercise will help you.

6. Rest and Sleep—Health is wealth; rest is your savings account. Adults, sleep 8 hours; children, 10 to 12 hours.

7. Clothes—You can be comfortable and look all right too. Dress wisely for weather, work and play—that's all.

8. Coughs and Other Ills—Watch that "bark"; it might bite. See to it now! A LITTLE ILL might cause A BIG SPILL. Don't delay.

9. Self Doctoring and Drugging—Use First Aid only, and only when it is necessary. Don't take chances. Beware "self treatment."

10. Your Medical Doctor—See your physician at least once a year (the Birthday is a good time); often, if necessary.

11. Your Dental Doctor—Clean teeth and wash mouth night and morning. Visit your dentist once or twice each year.

12. Three C's, Three 8's, and Life—Be Clean; Be Careful; Be Cheerful; Work eight hours; Recreate eight hours; Sleep eight hours—and enjoy a Long, Useful and Happy Life. Century Life Service of the Associated Negro Press signing off. The slogan for the Health Week is "MORE NEGRO HEALTH WORK." It is the battle cry of a mighty conquest. ON TO VICTORY!

BARE-LEGGED GIRLS IN BERLIN PARADE

5,000 in Gymnastic Suits Feature
Great March at Opening of
Germany's 'Health Week.'

BERLIN, April 18 (P).—One of the amazing features of a great parade celebrating the opening of "Health Week" today was the presence in the line of 5,000 bare-legged girls and young women wearing long rhythmic gymnastic suits, sleeveless waists and black or white cotton pants, ending three or four inches above the knee. They were a fine exhibit of grace, bodily fitness and strength produced by the new cult of sport in Germany.

Other thousands of women in ordinary walking costumes also were in the procession, and tens of thousands of young men and boys in sleeveless tunics and short breeches took part in the demonstration for sanitary living.

Sporting clubs, gymnastic societies, scientific bodies, teachers, municipal authorities and military persons, whether active or retired, have joined heartily to help for the week of stirring the whole people to interest in everything relating to individual health, in foods, exercise, fresh air, regular hours and comfortable and clean living conditions, both physical and moral.

department of the United States government, has already accomplished much good, and has aroused the colored people to the importance of observing health regulations and practicing the same.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK GIVEN A DEMONSTRATION

Imposing Automobile Parade
Through the City Yesterday
Afternoon

DECORATIONS—PLACARDS

A Hundred or More People
Filled the Cars; Health
Week Is Being Observed
Here by the Negroes in a
Most Intelligent and Im-
pressive Manner

The negro health week, which is being observed in this city in a most impressive manner, is drawing to a close, with next Sunday, was given a public demonstration yesterday afternoon, by those having these matters in charge, of a very imposing character, the parade beginning around 3:30 o'clock.

The start was made from the East End school, on Dowd street. There were about forty or fifty automobiles, a band included, in the procession, decorated in various colors, in a variety of methods, and all of them bearing placards relating to health and giving suggestions for health promotion. Some of these placards were "Taken Care of Your Health," "Be Clean, Be Careful, Be Cheerful," "Clean Your Teeth and Wash Your Mouth," "Wash Your Feet," "Watch Your Diet," "Eat Proper Food," "Don't Use Physics," "Health is Wealth," "Keep Well" beats "Get Well," "Let in a 'lot' of Sunshine," "Watch that 'bark,' it might 'bite,'" and many others of a similar nature, in regard to health, and the way to keep healthy.

The parade began at East End graded school and passed along from Dowd street to Dillard; then through Main to South Duke street, out to West End school, and thence to Walltown, taking in at the two latter places the negro settlements in these sections.

The health propaganda for the past week, which has been carried on under the supervision of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, working with the Tuskegee institute and the health

Health Week - 1926

NATIONAL NEGRO

HEALTH WEEK

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD
SUNDAY 3:30 P. M.

Raleigh will again observe National Negro Health Week. The fact that Negroes lose entirely too much time from their work on account of preventable illness affects our living standard and opportunity for larger employment. The fact that Negroes die faster than some other elements in our population especially is this true of babies, has many serious consequences. Hence it is very fitting that for one week the Negroes of the United States should have their attention called very sharply to the means of reducing the amount of money, time, and energy lost by disability and the large mortality under which we suffer.

Dr. L. E. McCauley is Chairman of a Committee that is arranging an interesting week of Clinics, lectures and demonstrations for our Raleigh people. A large Mass meeting will be held on Sunday evening at 3:30 P. M. at the First Baptist Church of the city. An interesting program will be held and the work of the week outlined. Every man woman and child should be interested in this meeting and be there. Special music will be rendered and some interesting talks by those who are interested in preserving the public health. Let every person come.

Health Week-1926

Ohio.

CINCINNATI TIMES STAR
APRIL 3, 1926

"Negro Health Week" will be featured by personal physical examinations at the clinics and talks on the care of one's health.

Announce Date of Negro Health Week

Dispensary Doors To Be
Opened at Same Time.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made Saturday that Negro Health Week will be celebrated from April 5 to April 11, in Cincinnati. The plans are being developed in accordance with the national campaign. Two years ago, Cincinnati health agencies, including the Department of Health and physicians, conducted the most successful campaign of activities during Negro Health Week of any city in the country, and Cincinnati was awarded a silver cup in acknowledgment.

The most outstanding feature of the campaign this year will be the opening of the dispensary at the Shoemaker Health and Welfare Center to the ambulatory sick on April 5. Dr. A. C. Bachmeyer, chairman of the board of the Center, announced the following appointments: Dr. Jerome Ziegler, medical director of the clinic; Miss Ethel DeViney, supervising nurse; Mrs. Margaret Evans, assistant nurse, and Miss

Frances C. Jones, registrar. A staff of physicians, both white and negro, will assist in the medical work. The children's service and the service for expectant mothers will be under the auspices of the Babies' Milk Fund Association and the Maternity Society; the dental work will be conducted under the supervision of Dr. Henry P. Germann. A special committee has been appointed to plan for the formal opening of the Shoemaker Building to take place late in April. Dr. Julien E. Benjamin is chairman of the committee.

CINCINNATI TIMES STAR
APRIL 3, 1926

"Negro Health Week"

"Negro Health Week" was begun with services Sunday at the West End Y. W. C. A., where Dr. James C. Erwin urged his audience to give more personal attention to their health. More real care is given a man's automobile than to his person, declared the speaker.

Cincinnati Wins Health Week Prize

TUSKEEGEE INST., ALA., — Cincinnati, Ohio, has been awarded the first prize for most effective health work done during the annual observance of National Negro Health week, according to Albon L. Holsey, Secretary of the National Negro Business League. Atlanta, Georgia, was awarded the second prize and Baltimore, Maryland, the third prize.

The prizes, which are donated by the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau of New York City, will be presented by Dr. Robt. R. Moton during the Twenty-seventh Annual session of the National Negro Business League of which he is president and which meets in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 19, and 20.

The National Negro Health Week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington in 1915 and has been an important factor in the health improvement among Negroes.

The judges in the contest this year were:

Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Director Public Health Education, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Clyde H. Donell, Secretary of the National Medical Association; Mr. C. F. Richardson, Editor of the Houston, Texas, Informer; Dr. H. M. Green, President National Hospital Association, Knoxville, Tennessee; Dr. W. H. Harris, Grand Secretary Good Samaritans, Athens Georgia; Miss Eva D. Bowles, Executive Secretary Colored Y. W. C. A., New York City; Mr. Monroe N. Work, Editor Negro Year Book, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Health Week - 1926.

APR 1 1926

Apr. 4-10 Negro Health Week

The week of April 4th to 10th is negro health week. The high percentage of negro deaths from T. B. is a challenge to all of us. It is a fine chance to put over some general health and T. B. education. The health week is named and sponsored by the South Carolina T. B. association and the negroes are urged to cooperate to the best of their ability. This means a clean-up of premises, schools and public grounds. A clinic has already been held at which over fifty colored people were examined free of charge. Speakers have been secured by the churches and schools to stress the cure and prevention of T. B., as the negro death rate is three times that of white. Literature has been distributed among the colored leaders in the county. We, as the health agencies, board of health, and civic leagues will render assistance and cooperation.—Mrs. J. D. Copeland, charmain.

APR 1 1926

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The week of April 4th to 10th is negro health week. The high percentage of negro deaths from T. B. is a challenge to all of us. It is a fine chance to put over some general health and T. B. education. The health week is named and sponsored by the South Carolina T. B. Association and the negroes are urged to cooperate to the best of their ability. This means a clean up of premises, schools and public grounds. A clinic has already been held at which over fifty colored people were examined free of charge. Speakers have been secured for church and schools to stress the cure and prevention of T.

B. as the negro death rate is three times that of white. Literature has been distributed among the colored leaders in the county. We as the Health Agencies, Board of Health and Civic Leagues to rendered assistance and co-operation.

Mrs. J. D. Copeland, Chairman.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Many colored ministers, educators and other leaders of the race, as well as numbers of whites of York county are interested in the observance of "National Negro Health Week," which will be observed this week during the week of April 4-10. It was stated today that a special program in the observance would be carried out in a number of colored schools of the county and also in several of the colored churches.

The death rate of negroes decreased from 24.1 per thousand in 1910 to 15.7 per thousand in 1922, according to a statement issued by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in Atlanta. This decrease the commission attributes largely to the educational effect of the annual National Negro Health Week, which will be observed this year April 4-10.

Started by Booker T. Washington twelve years ago, the health week program has been carried out with increasing effectiveness every year, and now enlists the active cooperation of thirty or more health, welfare civic and religious agencies, including medical hygiene and child welfare associations, American Red Cross, insurance companies, clubs, schools, churches, chambers of commerce, and other groups. The program will begin this year on Sunday April 4th, with sermons in the negro churches, followed on succeeding days by instruction in home hygiene, general sanitation crusade, school meetings and clinics, health talks before adult organizations, special campaign against any particular local health menace, and finally plans on Saturday for the conservation of the results.

It is pointed out that although the death rate among negroes has been declining more rapidly in late years than among whites, it is still several

points higher than the latter which in 1922 was 11.4. A large part of this mortality, it is believed, could readily be prevented by proper sanitation and medical attention. To this end the Interracial Commission is asking the cooperation of all welfare agencies and civic groups in making the observance of health week this year as general and thorough as possible.

Kingston, S.C.
1926
K. Copeland

Negro Health Week.

April 12th-17th is Negro Health week, and will be observed in Kingstree under the auspices of the county committee of the Tuberculosis association. Mrs. W. G. Gamble, chairman of the committee, will endeavor to have one or more health programs carried in negro lodges or churches, and the negro school as well. Premises will be cleaned up and conditions put in order to fight successfully the spring onslaught of the death dealing fly and other vermin.

Special attention will be given to the discussion of tuberculosis, to which negroes are twice as often the victims as white people. This is due in large degree to unsanitary living conditions, and disregard for the laws of health. At all meetings during health week, methods of preventing tuberculosis and for treating it in its incipency will be stressed. The institution of Health Week is in the hope that the prevalence of tuberculosis and other preventable diseases, will no longer be rampant in the land on account of ignorance of hygiene.

South Carolina

APR 12 1926

AN IMPORTANT WORK

There are so many "weeks" of various kinds these days, that it was not surprising that the American people did not fall over themselves in putting on programs for Negro Health Week which was scheduled for the seven days just ended.

Nevertheless, better conditions of health and sanitation among the negroes is a matter of real importance and genuine interest in this section of the country. We do not need any special "week" to call attention to the subject, and in fact in this part of the United States definite and systematic efforts to better conditions in that respect have been going forward and should continue to go forward, regardless of weeks.

Aside from the humanitarian considerations of the subject, people of this section feel a deep and vital interest in health conditions among the negroes, for they have an important bearing on general health conditions in the entire community. Illustrative of this fact is the following little anecdote:

"When the negro washerwoman appeared for work, her mistress met her at the door.

"I can't let you go to work this morning, Mandy," she said, "Little Johnny has the scarlet fever and I don't want you to take it home to your little ones."

"Oh, that's all right, Miss," was the answer, "My children's had it for a couple of weeks."

APR 5 1926

NEGROES WILL OBSERVE

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

Mayor W. A. Coleman is urging the cooperation of the Negro citizenship of Columbia in observing National Negro Health week which begins today. Considerable interest is being shown in preparations being made for the week.

ANNUAL HEALTH WEEK

Campaign in Charleston for Week of April 4-10

Twelve years ago Booker T. Washington established an annual Negro Health Week, which has been observed regularly since then. This year, April 4 to 10, has been set aside as health week and plans have been made to celebrate it on a more extensive scale than ever before in Charleston.

Monday afternoon a meeting was held in the health office in the city. Leon Banov, city health officer, and hall nupon the invitation of Dr. Mrs. Halsey, executive secretary of the Charleston County Tuberculosis Association.

Representative members of both races were present and the decision was reached that an organization be set up among the negroes, and that the city health department and the Tuberculosis Association be used as cooperative advisory agencies. The following committee was put in charge of plans for the week:

General chairman, Dr. Huldah Prioleau; vice chairman, the Rev. Ledbetter; chairman committee on speakers, Prof. E. F. Cox, principal Avery Institute.

A special program is being worked out for each day of the week, starting with announcements in the churches churches Sunday and concluding the following Sunday April 11, with sermons on health in every colored church in the county and a resume of the work done during the week.

It is not believed by those sponsoring this movement that miracles will be wrought during these few days, but the county-wide stress and attendant publicity of clean-up campaigns, personal hygiene talks, care and prevention of tuberculosis, etc., will cause many to form better habits that will improve health standards among both races.

The cooperation of the city public schools was promised at the meeting by Prof. F. M. Wamsley, supervisor of the colored public schools in Charleston.

Several spectacular features are being arranged, but three observance will be featured by health talks, swat the fly campaigns and sane health education measures.

Dr. Prioleau, general chairman, has called a meeting for 5 p. m. Tuesday at the Colored Y. W. C. A., and at this meeting details will be discussed.

Health Week to Be Observed Here

The twelfth Annual observance of National Negro Health Week will begin April 4th and will be promoted in Nashville by the Negro Board of Trade and the City Federation of Women's Clubs. The eleventh Annual Negro Health Week was more widely observed than any preceding Health Week and secured a more general interest in, and understanding of, health problems and health education than any previous observance. Even greater results were expected this year.

Year by year public health agencies in the United States are steadily bringing about the conquest of disease. Among both colored and white peoples the death rate is decreasing, and there is much less sickness due to preventable diseases. Still, there continues a vast amount of unnecessary suffering and disability. In the United States, mostly in the South, there are 700,000 cases of malaria each year. Hookworm is very prevalent in small town and rural districts of the South. Tuberculosis, a disease to which Negroes seem more susceptible than whites, causes nine per cent of all deaths in our country. Typhoid fever is still a menace. Venereal diseases cause a vast amount of invalidism, kill and deform many babies, and destroy fertility. These maladies are preventable, and might, within a few years, be largely eradicated or greatly reduced in prevalence if the people were to utilize the resources of science for a vigorous attack upon them. In addition there are large numbers of persons suffering from decayed teeth, enlarged tonsils, underweight and overweight, faulty vision, common colds and other defects, conditions which, in most cases, might easily be corrected.

Though the Negroes of the country have made marked progress toward better health and lower mortality rates, our fight against disease and general ill health has only begun. Continued

effort on a larger and more effective scale each year will bring new conquests of man's disease enemies, with higher standards of health efficiency. To this end the National Negro Health Week has been inaugurated, and the movement has the sympathetic backing and cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, and various other National and State organizations for the promotion of better health conditions.

The program for Health Week will be as follows:

Sunday, April 4th—Mobilization Day. On this day it is hoped that each Negro Church in Nashville will open its doors, enlist its forces in the drive, and thereby make its contribution.

Monday, April 5th—Home Hygiene Day. At various places where adults and children assemble, talks will be given for the purpose of enlisting all homes in the observance of Home Hygiene Day. Heads of families will be urged to carry out suggested measures for the establishment of sanitary homes. It is hoped that all of our schools will serve this knowledge to the children, thus making it possible to touch many homes which might not be reached otherwise.

Tuesday, April 6th—Community Sanitation Day. The program will be about the same as that of the preceding day with the emphases upon community conditions existing outside the home, which may be dangerous to public health, such as menacing dumps, and places where water may collect and stagnate.

Wednesday, April 7th—Children's Day. Here the schools especially will have opportunity to give educational health talks, and conduct clinic inspections of the health conditions of the children. Talks concerning the care of the children will be given to adults.

Thursday, April 8th—Adults' Day. On this day talks will be given before

organizations of business men, women's clubs which hold regular or special meetings, with the aim of interesting adults in regular health examinations, as a precaution against unapparent conditions which may prove a menace to the individual's health and tend to shorten his life.

Friday, April 9th—Special Campaign Day. This day will be devoted to diseases which are especially menacing to Nashville Negroes, such as tuberculosis and kindred respiratory infections, Malaria, and prostitution which is always accompanied by the dreadfully devitalizing venereal diseases.

Saturday, April 10th—Planning Day. The object will be to conserve and promote the results of the preceding days of the Week by winning the support of the citizens of the city in the development of a more adequate program of health measures through the year.

The General Committee on Health Week in Nashville will be headed by Dr. W. A. Beck, and he hopes to have the unstinted cooperation of every church, Sunday school, day school, fraternity, and club in the city in a movement to which none can fail to feel a definite personal obligation and loyalty. The objectives will be more sanitation, less sickness, fewer deaths; more vitality; stronger babies and children; better health longer life.

Health Week Observed At Fisk University

Nashville, Tenn.—National Health Week observance at Fisk University was formally opened on Monday morning by Dr. C. V. Roman, professor of physiology and hygiene, with another talk by Mrs. M. A. Wilson, director of physical education for Women. Talks were given Tuesday by H. A. Johnson, athletic instructor; Wednesday by Dr. J. H. P. Heflofs, head of Department of Home Economics; Thursday, Dr. H. C. Floyd of Meharry Medical College; and on Friday Dr. Roman gave a summary of the week's activities.

The Fisk debating team, taking the affirmative side of the question, "That the United States should grant absolute independence to the Philippines," was given the verdict over Morehouse College, Atlanta, here on Friday evening. George J. Strong and Augustus A. Latting represented Fisk

To Observe Negro Health Week Here

Efforts to Cut Down Mortality of Colored Race to Be Made Beginning Tomorrow.

The week of April 18-24 is national negro health week. This is the twelfth annual negro health week since the movement was started by Tuskegee. The object of the week is to cut down the high rate of negro mortality. The negro rate of mortality is 2500 out of every 100,000, as compared with the white mortality rate of 1200 out of every 100,000.

Sunday, April 18, is mobilization day for Knoxville negroes in the health week program which is under the direction of the Knoxville Medical society and the Department of Public Welfare. Two mass meetings will be held on Sunday at 3 o'clock. One will be held at the Gem theater on Vine avenue near Central street and the other at the Clinton chapel.

The problem of negro health will be discussed in all of the Knoxville churches Sunday both by white and black.

Special committees have been appointed for each day of the week. Chairmen of these committees are:

Sunday—Mobilization Day, Dr. M. J. Callis.

Monday, Home Hygiene Day—Miss Hattie Ellis.

Tuesday, Community Sanitation, Maternity and Infant Welfare—Mrs. F. M. EuDailey and Mrs. E. F. Lennon.

Wednesday, Children's Day and School Hygiene—Prof. C. W. Cansler.

Thursday, Adult Day—Mrs. Herman W. Davis.

Friday, Tuberculosis Day—Dr. J. H. Presnell.

Saturday, Planning Day—Editor W. L. Porter.

HEALTH WEEK FOR NEGROES BEGINS

Home Hygiene Day Opens Period—Death Rate Is Startling.

With today designated as Home Hygiene Day, the Health Week campaign among the Negro population of the United States was launched this

morning in Nashville under the auspices of the Negro board of trade and the Federated Colored Women's Clubs.

The co-operation of all the colored people in the city will be solicited. The statistics of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company showing that the death rate among Negroes is twice as high as any other race lends unusual earnestness to the purpose of the campaigners.

Today the heads of families are being urged to carry out all measures suggested for the establishment of a sanitary home.

The chief measures to be recommended for the sanitation of the home are the provision of light and fresh air, the use of wholesome foods, the destruction of flies and mosquitoes and the construction and use of sanitary privies.

"Plenty of sunlight and fresh air is the gospel that we are preaching to the Negroes this week," said a statement by the national committee. "Concerning food, we are urging a properly balanced diet. A healthy diet consists of plenty of vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, bread and a little meat. Flies, etc., spread typhoid fever and other infections, so we are urging Negroes to screen their houses, keep their garbage pails covered and to swat the fly as often as they can."

Two moving pictures will be shown tonight at Meharry auditorium, one giving information regarding tuberculosis and the other entitled "One Scar or Many," showing the value of vaccination. Addresses will be given by Dr. Mallowney, Dr. Beck and some of the health officers.

Tomorrow will be observed as community sanitation day.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Next week, April 15 to 21, is National Negro Health Week. The United States Public Health Service and the various State Health Departments are endeavoring to co-operate through the local health departments in an effort to cut down useless illness and prevent unnecessary deaths among the negroes.

This is a cause which comes vitally and intimately home to the people of both races here in Knoxville. It affects our white race only less gravely than our colored people. Relations are such that contagious diseases among the colored people are only less dangerous to members of the white race than to members of the colored race. It is true that the negro death rate here in Knoxville is twice as high as that among the white people, but at that the white death rate could doubtless be still further appreciably reduced if better hygienic and health conditions were promoted among the colored people.

The objectives of the National Negro Health Week are:

First: The promotion of better hygienic and sanitary practices among the colored race of people.

Second: The prevention of the surplussage of sickness occasioned by preventible causes.

Third: The conservation of child and maternal life, through a better understanding as to the hazards, and the means of their prevention, that are peculiar to these groups of population.

Fourth: The relation of the negro health problems to the sickness and death rate in the whole population in any community.

Our local Health Department, under the leadership of Health Officer M. E. Haygood, is moving to co-operate to the fullest extent practicable to bring this important cause to the attention of our people and arouse them to the imperative need for taking measures and precautions designed to improve and safeguard the health of both races. It is understood that the churches, social and civic bodies of the city will give their aid in bringing the subject to the attention of the peo-

ple. Pastors will be asked to treat of it from their pulpits and civic clubs will devote their luncheon meetings to it.

Since the problems of housing, of food, of sanitation, of proper medical attention, of health practices, and life, which come under the objectives enumerated above, are the ones which most vitally affect this question, as Dr. Haygood says in a syllabus which he has prepared on the health conditions among the colored people of Knoxville, and since the colored people are largely dependent upon the white people for their information and ideals, it is only logical that the problem be solved by the two races jointly.

Dr. Haygood also says:

It is also quite essential that we remember that whatever of disease the negro has, the white people will have to some extent. Only a few days ago the health authorities of the city were apprised of the fact that a colored woman having a very pronounced syphilitic infection was employed as a servant in the home of a well-to-do white family. Again, the attention of the health authorities has recently been called to the fact that a colored woman suffering from a marked case of tubercular tonsillitis was employed in a family where there were small children. In many of our white homes the colored servant comes as intimately in contact with the child life of that home as does the mother. The food is prepared by the colored servants; the child is bathed, its clothes prepared, and it is dressed by the hand of the colored maid. Indeed, the negro health is an inter-racial problem, and can be successfully dealt with only as such.

The bearing of these facts and of others of a similar nature that may readily be conceived should be sufficiently obvious, but need not be unnecessarily alarming if proper precautions and safeguards are taken. They suggest, however, that it is as important for the servant in the house to have proper medical examination and attention as for the members of the family.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The originators of the idea of setting apart a certain time about this season of each year for stressing the importance of preserving the health and conducting an educational program along the lines of more healthful living conditions are deserving of the highest commendation. The local leadership of both races are busily engaged outlining plans for the observance of Negro Health Week, April 18th to 24th. The fact that our local white citizenship under the leadership of Dr. Marvin F. Haygood, city health commissioner, are willing to co-operate with the Negro leadership in putting over a worthwhile program is equally as much appreciated and will be productive of great good for all citizens. Every individual, every organization and every institution should combine forces with a view of carrying the idea of health into every nook and corner of our thriving municipality, and in so doing another twelve months will find our city in line with other progressive centers that are carrying out the idea of making for better health in their communities.

Health Week-1926

OBSERVE NEGRO HEALTH WEEK, APRIL 4TH TO 10TH

The Dallas Express

Dallas Express

3-27-26

Dallas,

*Distinctive in Service
Always Progressive*

"The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS, DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926

*A Champion of Justice
A Messenger of Hope*

Texas

WACO TEX. NEWS TRIBUNE

APRIL 3, 1926

Negro Health Week

To Start on Monday

Negro health week, April 5-11, will be sponsored in Waco by the McLennan County Health association. The local committee is Rev. P. H. Westbrook, chairman, Rev. A. A. Lucas, G. W. Sadler.

Health programs will be given in the schools, and children will clean up premises, award to be made for the best work. On Tuesday night, Booker Washington's birthday, a program will be given at New Hope Baptist church.

Health Week - 1926

Virginia.

Intensive Clean-up Drive Asked For During Health Week Observance Apr. 4-10

Summary of What Should Be Done During Clean-up Week, April 4-10

Clean-up week, April 4-10, should be preceded by a Sunday health sermon in all the churches; and the Monday following should be given as a school holiday in order that the children may help in the home and community clean-up work.

Following is a week's calendar of what should be done:

MONDAY—Move out all rubbish; salvage what is useful and burn the remainder. Brush down walls and ceiling of all rooms; scrub and clean thoroughly all floors and woodwork. Strong lye and hot water may be used on rough floors, but only hot water and good soap should be applied to painted or finished floors and furniture. *Do not use lye water on anything that is painted.* Now is the time also to paint, paper or whitewash such inside walls, ceilings and woodwork as need attention.

TUESDAY—Move, dust and clean well all pictures, furniture, drapery, carpeting, bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, and all household wares. As far as possible take all the furnishings of the house into the open air and sun them all day. *If the day set aside for cleaning is cloudy or rainy use the next bright day.*

WEDNESDAY—Clean front and back yards, scrape off surface dirt, level and mend walkways, and attend to hedges, flowers and shrubs. Clean barns, hen houses and pig pens, and remove all accumulations of manure. *4-3-26*

THURSDAY—Carefully inspect water supply and see that surface filth cannot get into it. *4-3-26*

FRIDAY—Install sanitary privies and water closets or repair and make fly-proof those you have. *4-3-26*

SATURDAY—Make all needed repairs to house, outbuildings and fences. See that screens are tight and free from holes. Be sure to use plenty of paint or whitewash. *In whitewashing use plenty of good lime, and, to keep the whitewash from rubbing off, add one quart of salt to each five gallons of whitewash.*

Health Week

National Negro Health Week will be observed April 4-10. The Negro Organization Society of Virginia, which takes the lead in cooperating in health work in this state, calls upon the colored people of Virginia to make it a most thorough and intensive Clean-Up Week. The call should be heeded and carried out in every household, backyard and barnyard. Now just before the advent of warm weather, if special precautions are taken to destroy the possible breeding places of flies and other disease carrying vermin, much will be accomplished toward reducing summer sickness and death.

For the protection of the life and health of babies, small children and even the adult members of the family, it is necessary that each family make every possible effort to rid their premises of flies, to protect their water supply and food from contamination and to rid their homes of whatever dirt that might have accumulated in the corners and crevices during the drab months of winter.

During the decade 1912-1922 the life expectancy of colored males at the age of ten increased from 41.32 years to 46.32 years; and the life expectancy of colored females increased from 41.30 to 46.07 years, making an increase of five years in both cases. The latter figures are most encouraging and plainly indicate that longer living absolutely

depends upon better living. No longer do we regard diseases as a visitation of Divine displeasure, for science has shown us that sickness is the result of our violation of natural laws and death is so often premature.

Clean-up, paint-up, let the sunshine in, make things in and around the home and farm spic and span next week. Of course it is realized that sporadic cleaning once a year serves a small purpose in keeping us healthy—every week should be clean-up week—but it is the educational benefits of the campaign that count. Things around the home are so sweet, and refreshing after a general clean-up, that we are tempted to resort to it more often.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
APRIL 4, 1926

Milwaukee to Back Negro Health Week

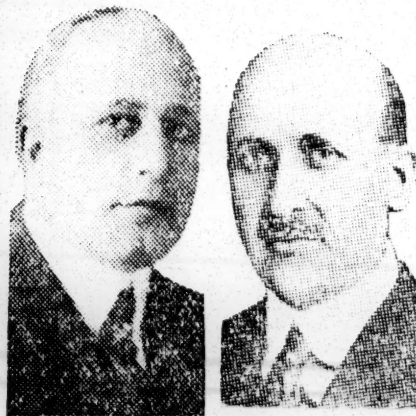
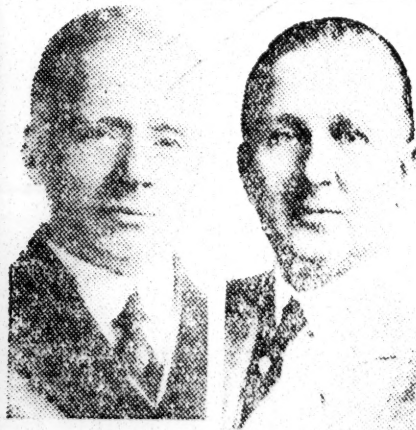
The welfare of the negro, his health and occupation, will be considered in Milwaukee this week. It is National Negro Health week. Various clubs and business associations will co-operate.

The Urban league, with headquarters at 631 Vliet st., will be headquarters for the workers, comprising members of the Anti-Tuberculosis association, visiting nurses, Boy Scouts and the health department. Health Commissioner J. P. Kochler is an honorary vice president of the campaign. Landlords will be urged to repair houses and clean yards.

Dr. Kochler praised the campaign and said it should receive every possible encouragement.

club, where they will be the luncheon guests of J. E. Bjorkholm, assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee road. Mr. Bjorkholm, a former officer in the Swedish navy, was a classmate of Capt. Erik Hoegberg and many members of the band.

The general committee in charge of arrangements includes: Rudolf Hokanson (upper right), Dr. F. A. Forsbeck, Dr. Uno Nyman, J. E. Bjorkholm (lower left), G. L. Kollberg, Dr. David Wenstrand, Dr. E. P. Bodelson (upper left), Eric S. Hafsoos, Olaf Royce, K. A. Nygren (lower right), Hans Dahlstrand, Dr. A. J. Jessel, Dr. C. Gustav Hultman, the Rev. Karl J. Hammar, the Rev. Frank Swenson, the Rev. Gottfred Nelson, O. A. Hedlund and Alvar Hultman.



Hosts to Swedes

A full program is planned for the entertainment of the Royal Swedish Navy band on its arrival here Apr. 6 for a concert at the Auditorium.

Delegations from the Scandinavian club, Vikings, Framat club and Ladies of Vikings will be at the station to greet the visitors, who will be escorted to the Elks'